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WOMEN HOLD MEETING TO CONSIDER A CALL FOR GENERAL STRIKE

Representatives of 12,000
Garment Workers Confer
—Court Refuses Perma-
nent Picket Injunction

STRIKERS FREED

Judge Pierce Advises Men
Against Any Disturbance—
Raincoat Makers Plan to
Have Street Parade

Six local executive boards of the United Ladies Garment Workers meet this afternoon at 31 North Russell street and discuss with Abraham Mitchell and Morris Sigman, international vice-presidents of the union, the question whether a general strike of the 12,000 ladies' garment workers here shall be called. A permanent injunction against the workers on men's garments was refused by the Macular Parker Company in the equity session of the superior court by Judge Pierce.

The representatives of the United Garment Workers of America, the Boston branch of the organization, Samuel Zorn, David Gilman and Max Benjamin, a strike committee, appeared before Judge Pierce on a temporary injunction issued on the ground of complaints that the strikers were intimidating and interfering with operatives of the Macular Parker Company.

Judge Pierce said the evidence was insufficient and in refusing to grant a permanent injunction said he hoped it would not encourage the strikers to continue the strike or to give rise to any disturbance. The Macular Parker Company was represented by Charles H. Fiske, Jr., and the strikers by George E. Rowley, Jr.

That he would ask a permit to parade the raincoat makers of Boston, Canton, Malden, Everett, Roxbury and Cambridge through the streets of the city to show the strength of the strikers was the statement given out by Henry D. Cohen, the local organizer of the I. W. W. in answer to charges alleged to have been made by the manufacturers. He also said he received a telegram from Vincent St. John, national organizer, that a suitable organizer would soon be sent to Boston to take charge of the work here. Support was promised in a resolution passed by local 20 of Lawrence to the strikers in Boston.

In the early morning about 200 pickets lingered in the vicinity of Summer and Washington streets but a detail of 20 policemen in charge of Sergeant Walter Berry kept them moving. Word was received of a meeting at headquarters, 724 Washington street and then it was announced that pickets would be withdrawn until the case had come before the court.

PRINCETON VARSITY BASEBALL NINE HAS 31 GAMES SCHEDULED

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton will play 31 games during the 1913 baseball season, according to the schedule announced here today by Manager W. G. Penfield. Because of the early date of the Easter vacation the season will open in the South March 19, and the Princeton students will not see their team in action until after five games have been played. This course has not been followed for many years. Twenty-one of the Tigers' games will be played in Princeton. Three games are listed with Georgetown and home-and-home series with Yale, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Brown and Virginia. Harvard appears but once on the schedule, as last year, but this spring the game will be played here.

The teams which Princeton dropped this year are Lehigh, Fordham and Dickinson, all Pennsylvania colleges. If Lehigh was dropped because of the football disagreement last fall when Princeton protested one of their players on the charge of professionalism the fact was not announced by the Princeton authorities. The only professional team that will be played is the second nine of the New York Americans. The schedule follows:

March 19, North Carolina at Greensboro, N. C.; 20, Trinity at Greensboro, N. C.; 21, Virginia at Charlottesville, Va.; 22, Georgetown at Washington; 24, Georgetown at Washington; 25, Stevens at Princeton; 27, Union at Princeton; 29, Rutgers at Princeton; April 2, Villa Nova at Princeton; 3, New York University at Princeton; 5, New York Americans at Princeton; 9, Johns Hopkins at Princeton; 12, Dartmouth at Princeton; 16, Holy Cross at Princeton; 19, Pennsylvania at Princeton; 23, Pennsylvania State at Princeton; 26, Brown at Providence; 30, Columbia at Princeton; May 1, Virginia at Princeton; 3, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 7, Brown at Princeton; 10, Cornell at Princeton; 14, Williams at Princeton; 17, Cornell at Ithaca; 22, Michigan at Princeton; 24, Harvard at Princeton; 28, Lafayette at Princeton; 31, Yale at New Haven; June 4, Amherst at Princeton; 7, Yale at Princeton; 12, Yale at New York (in case of a tie).

INITIATIVE PLAN FOR BAY STATE IS URGED

George Fred Williams Appears Before Committee and
Declares System Would Restore Power Which
He Says People Have Lost

A bill providing for the initiative and referendum, drawn by Prof. Lewis R. Johnson and employing essential features of all the bills of this nature presented this year, had a hearing this morning before the committee on constitutional amendments.

George Fred Williams appeared to urge its passage. He said that the sovereign power of this state was intended to be and really is the people. But this power, he said, has been usurped by laws and by the provisions of the constitution.

The old political parties (he declined to speak for the Progressives) have become instruments of those who control power, he said. The only recourse the people have, he declared, is in having a direct vote in the making of the laws. He further asserted that the system of legislative government has proved a distinct failure, and that it is not responsive to popular demands. The initiative and referendum are both vitally important, said Mr. Williams. "By the initiative we will give the people the power to get for themselves what the legislature refuses to give them," he stated.

Henry Sterling, representing the American Federation of Labor, favored the bill. Organized labor is behind the movement to get direct legislation, he said.

That political institutions have not kept pace with our industrial development was the statement of Representative George Pearl Webster of Roxford.

Before three legislative committees there were scheduled to come up for consideration today bills providing for nearly all the important changes in methods of voting and electing that have been proposed to the Legislature this year.

Abolition of the electoral college and direct election of the President and Vice-President were assigned to the federal relations committee. The election laws committee has to consider publication of election circulars at the expense of the state, submission of questions of public policy to the voters, further strengthening of the corrupt practices act and payment by the petitioner of the expense of recounts.

The "peaceful picketing" bill, in their long familiar form and also couched in new terms calculated to assist their passage through the Legislature and by the Governor, were to come up before the joint judiciary committee. This committee planned to hear also numerous measures to amend the workmen's compensation act.

At a session of the judiciary committee Tuesday evening a peaceful picketing bill was considered which was said to be endorsed by numerous persons who have opposed this proposition in previous years. The bill was put in, it was said, by Edmund A. Whitman, counsel for the Master Builders Association. It was introduced in part by Henry J. Sterling, chairman of the legislative committee of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor.

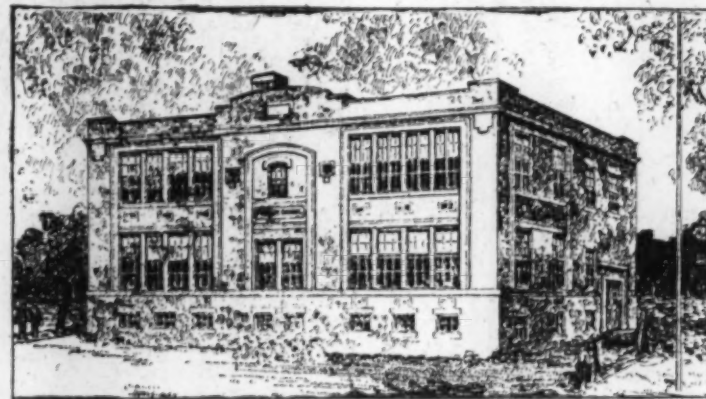
J. J. Feeley said that there was no

such thing as peaceful picketing and some of its results could be seen in manufacturing cities such as Lynn by the number of firms that had moved away, the vacant floor space and the fact that organized labor had been leaving that city to carry its warfare to Haverhill.

Mr. Whitman said that he had submitted his bill to a number of manufacturers, some of whom had said it was the best bill they had seen if there is to be picketing at all; others were not ready to favor any kind of picketing.

Secretary William H. Sayward of the Master Builders Association said he found himself, like Mr. Whitman, supporting a measure, apparently, that he had hitherto been fighting.

ROSLINDALE SCHOOLHOUSE HAS EXTERIOR OF PLASTER



New Mozart building is designed for four grades and shows a departure in style from usual construction

Roslindale soon will have a new elementary schoolhouse in use which will be a departure from the other buildings of a similar nature in greater Boston in several respects. It is now complete and ready for occupancy and pupils will be moved in as soon as possible though no definite date has been set.

The exterior is rough plaster and terra cotta, a departure from the usual brick construction of city schools.

The Mozart school building is located on Beach street, Roslindale. It is 73 feet long and 37 feet deep, and is two stories in height. It has accommodations for 175 pupils. There are four classrooms and teachers' rooms, nurses' rooms, storerooms, etc. The cost was \$25,000. Gay & Proctor were the architects.

WOMEN OFF ON SUFFRAGE WALK TO WASHINGTON

ELIZABETH N. J.—The band of woman suffragists gathered to walk to Washington left here today.

A stop is planned at Princeton for a mass meeting and arrival in Washington is scheduled March 1.

Sixteen women enrolled under command of Rosalie G. Jones to march the entire distance, 230 miles. The plan calls for an average march of 16 miles a day. The party is accompanied by a supply wagon and a scout travels ahead in an automobile.

LINCOLN IS HONORED BY BOSTON CITIZENS IN VARIED FASHION

Churches, Public Schools and
Patriotic Organizations Are
All Observing Anniversary
of the Emancipator

SPEECHES LISTED

The whole nation is today joining in the observance of Lincoln Day, with various forms of exercises in churches, public schools, quarters of patriotic organizations and associations of all kinds.

In all the schools of Boston exercises in honor of Lincoln are being held. In most of them these take place today, but in

(Continued on page eight, column five)

WOMEN'S FEDERATION INDORSES NEW BILLS

Association of Clubs Stamps Its Approval on Federal and
State Measures Delegates Sent to State House—
Several Addresses Are Made

Indorsement of federal and state bills by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs followed introductory addresses by Mrs. Esther F. Boland, the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham and Mrs. Henry C. Mulligan at the mid-winter meeting of the federation today in Arlington Street church. The bills indorsed were the Owen bill and the Page-Wilson bill and state bills as follows: Uniform child labor bill, Ellis milk bill, Mormon bill, bills granting extension of civil service rules to counties and educational bills providing for a retirement fund for public school teachers and further regulating school attendance and employment of minors.

The federation voted to oppose all bills giving Spanish war veterans preference in appointive positions. Mrs. Ruby Clark and Mrs. John T. Taber were appointed to carry to the State House at once a message of the federation's indorsement of the civil service bill, for which hearings were held this morning, and its opposition to the Spanish war veterans bill.

Joseph Walker, former speaker of the House, closed the morning meeting with an address on "The Making of Law," in which he declared himself in favor of the initiative and referendum as a great conservative influence, and pronounced it the most important matter presented to the Legislature this year.

The afternoon session was precluded

by an organ recital by John Marshall, organist of the Boston Symphony orchestra. A group of songs was sung by Miss Evelyn Blair, after which the address of the afternoon was given by Prof. Charles Zueblin on "Saving and Spending."

Under the auspices of the federation a peace meeting was held in Tremont temple last evening at which about 1500 persons were present. The speakers were Congressman McCall, Joseph Walker, the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Brown, dean of Yale divinity school, and Prof. George H. Blakeslee of Clark University. Mrs. Mulligan opened the meeting and introduced Congressman McCall, who presided.

Letters from President Taft and Governor Wilson were received.

STANDARD ORDERED OUT OF MISSOURI

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The state supreme court today handed down a permanent order of ouster against the Standard Oil Company. This means the corporation must leave the state of Missouri.

MR. BLANCHART TO BE DON GIOVANNI TONIGHT

Ramon Blanchart, the Spanish baritone of the Boston opera company, appears at the Boston opera house this evening in place of Mr. Marcoux in the title role of Mozart's "Don Giovanni," and in so doing returns to a part which he has taken twice under distinguished circumstances during his singing career. Mr. Blanchart made his first appearance in the role at Buenos Aires more than 20 years ago, on the occasion of Mme. Adelina Patti's making her last formal appearance in the role of Zerlina. He sang it at a special performance given in Madrid as a part of the ceremonies celebrating the marriage of King Alfonso XIII. He last appeared in the work as a member of Henry Russell's San Carlo company, alternating with Victor Maurel in Chicago presentations.

In talking today with a representative of the Monitor about his experience in the part of Don Giovanni and of his method of interpreting it, Mr. Blanchart said his earliest operatic study was in the recitatives and airs of this famous baritone role of Mozart, and that he always found it a challenge for all his powers, both vocal and dramatic.

"Singing the music demands of an artist all the vocal resource at his command," said Mr. Blanchart; "and acting it demands all the talent he possesses for dignified, yet humorous character drawing. Don Giovanni is a poetic figure; he is not, however, a sentimental one; he is gay and mocking, but at the same time he is kind and has a good heart. As a Spanish cavalier he is never rude. He has a fantastic idea of generosity, which is not to confine his attentions too long to any one of the women whom he wooes.

"The drama of 'Don Juan' is well known in Spain and is still popular

there. Every year in the autumn it is enacted in the version of Zorilla in theaters of the principal cities. In that version Don Juan is redeemed by the heroine instead of being carried off to punishment by the statue."

RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH ARGENTINA PLAN OF DR. ROMULO S. NAON

Arrangement of a reciprocity treaty between the Argentine Republic and the United States is being sought by Romulo S. Naon, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to this country from the South American republic.

This desire for greatly increased commercial, political and social relations between the two countries was disclosed today by Minister Naon at the luncheon given to him by officials of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Exchange Club.

James J. Storrow, president of the chamber, Lirk Boott, chairman of the special committee of the chamber on the South American tour; James A. McKibben, secretary of the chamber; H. L. Dillingham, secretary of the South American committee, with Charles Ryan Chandler of the state department of Washington, were present.

Dr. Naon leaves for Washington this afternoon. From the luncheon he accompanied Mr. Storrow to the latter's office to procure some data regarding the business of the port.

VALUABLE LAW BOOKS ARE ADDED TO HARVARD LIBRARY

Purchase of 355 lots of old-time law books and manuscripts, part of the collection of the late George Dunn of Landell hall, Maidenhead, Eng., for the Harvard law library is announced today by John H. Arnold, librarian. When the faculty of the law school at Cambridge was apprised of the sale of the famous collection a catalogue was secured and the agent empowered to bid for certain volumes and manuscripts.

Librarian Arnold said today that Mr. Dunn was the most famous law book collector of his time in England, and that the selection which Harvard has just purchased will form an addition to its law library of much value.

A large number of the collection are legal manuscripts of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Several of the printed books are legal classics, some of them being earlier than the sixteenth century. Mr. Arnold says that the major portion of the collection is of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

According to Mr. Arnold the collection purchased by Harvard is remarkable for the number of editions of these books: Littleton's Tenures, Natura Brevium, Lyndwood's Constituciones Proynceiall, various editions of Magna Charta, Perkins' Profitable Booke of Laws of England, Registrum Brevium.

CO. B CHOOSES LIEUTENANT
Senior Duty Sergt. George G. Davis was last night elected second lieutenant of Co. B, first corps of cadets, known as the Harvard company.

MADERO AND DIAZ RENEW HOSTILITIES IN STREETS OF CITY

Federals and Rebels Both
Bring Up Guns During the
Night to Defend Their Positions in Mexican Capital

CITADEL ATTACKED

Shell Strikes Office Building
in American Section When
Government Troops Begin
Another Assault on Arsenal

MEXICO CITY—The third day's battle between the Madero and Diaz forces began at 7:30 o'clock this morning. The federals began the fighting by renewing the assault upon the citadel, where Diaz and his rebel followers are entrenched. Rifles and machine guns were trained upon the citadel.

Three thousand prisoners were released from Belen prison and are scattering over the city.

The Mutual Insurance building caught fire from a bursting shell. The building is 14 stories high, constructed of concrete and is situated at the corner of Cinco Mayo and San Juan de Letran streets.

The bombardment of the citadel and the return rebel fire kept up all during the morning.

The shelling of the high buildings where Madero's machine guns were working continued with marked effect. Many roofs were cleared of federals by the marksmen operating Diaz's guns. Many of the high buildings in the main business section were struck by shells, and much damage was wrought. Shrapnel fire was directed over the city by both sides.

Heavier Cannon Used

The revolutionists used heavier cannon than yesterday and directed their fire towards the national palace, occupied by federals, and the higher buildings in the business section.

The city had expected another encounter between the federal and rebel forces, which fought for seven hours yesterday. During the night the federals brought up considerable artillery. Heavier guns were placed behind the barricades and entrenchments in the streets and trained on the citadel, where Diaz is entrenched, while additional machine guns were stationed where they could play on this stronghold of the rebels.

While this was going on Diaz was not idle. The rebel entrenchments were pushed toward the national palace, held by the federals, and Diaz, too, brought into position additional artillery.

Estimates of fatalities yesterday vary from 200 to 1,000. Diaz declares that only 20 of his men were killed.

Three Americans were wounded yesterday. Two are: Dr. R. H. McCrosson of Lincoln, Neb., and Mark Johnson of Madison, Ill. All Americans who desired it, received shelter in the United States embassy.

Troops Camp in Streets

Early today Madero was in possession of the National palace, and declared that he had 4,000 men. Federals camped last night on their arms in the streets near the palace for a distance of several blocks.

General Diaz occupied the plaza and two large buildings in the western part of the city, the citadel and the Young Men's Christian Association. Diaz said he had plenty of men and that more were on their way to the city. Madero said the rebels numbered only 1500.

There was a report that Madero had cut off the water supply of the citadel, but Diaz denied this and said that he could get plenty of water beside that from the city water system.

Food Hard to Obtain

Conditions in the city today were chaotic. Several private residences were used as hospitals and the Red Cross attendants were kept busy. Debris and shattered building material littered the streets within the zone of fire. Cornices and chimneys of many buildings had been shot away and windows broken.

Food was high. There was no milk and bread to be had and other food stuffs were hard to obtain. Hotel fare was meager, and many private houses were providing strangers with food.

The telegraph lines to Veracruz, which were cut yesterday, were restored today, but the authorities refused to accept commercial messages. It was rumored, but not verified, that railroad lines into Mexico City were being torn up in some places.

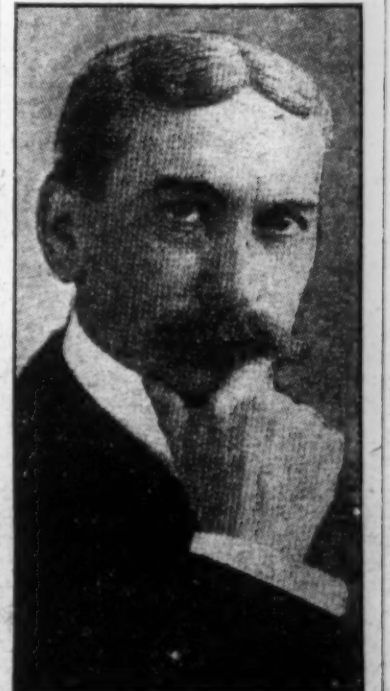
Long Range Guns Used

In the fighting yesterday powerful, long range guns were used, where only a few city squares separated the combatants. Some of the cannons operated by both the federals and rebels were of two-

(Continued on page ten, column one)

TWO WARSHIPS CHOSEN

GUANTANAMO—Admiral Badger has chosen the Vermont and Nebraska as the two warships which will be despatched at once to Veracruz, Mexico.



HENRY LANE WILSON
Ambassador to Mexico

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Turkish Attacks Upon Rear of Allies Repulsed by Bulgarians

TURKISH DIVISIONS LANDED AT CHARKEUI BEATEN BACK TO SEA

Official Bulgarian Account States That Attempt at Rear Attack Failed With Loss to Turks of 15,000

WARSHIP ASHORE

(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)
LONDON—Official information published by the Bulgarian headquarters staff may be said to dispose finally of the mystery surrounding the Turkish attempts to break loose from Tchataldja. These attempts were combined with the effort to land troops in the rear of the Bulgarians at Charkeui and Podima.

The landing at Podima was interrupted after a handful of troops had been put ashore and the expedition was forced to retire.

At Charkeui, some 20 miles above Bulair, on the sea of Marmora, two divisions were landed under the guns of the Turkish fleet. After some fighting, seeing they were in danger of being surrounded, they were withdrawn toward the coast. Here they were subjected to a fiery attack from the Bulgarian infantry, supported by their mountain guns.

The whole body retreated in disorder under the guns of the Turkish fleet and were reembarried with a loss estimated at 15,000 men.

The Turkish ironclad Assaritefik has gone ashore on the rocks near Karaburun.

CAMELS FOR NORTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—It is stated that the northern territories of Australia will see the introduction of the camel as a means of transport. Already there are over a thousand in Queensland and the number is rapidly increasing. It is probable that in future this tropical district will be regarded as an immense boon to the continent.

GUNNAR KNUDSEN IS PREMIER

(Special to the Monitor)
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Following upon the resignation of the Norwegian cabinet, King Haakon has entrusted Gunnar Knudsen, a former minister of state, with the formation of a new ministry.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON CONCERTS

Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., symphony rehearsal; Max Faurer, soloist.
Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., symphony concert; Max Faurer, soloist.
Sunday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., song recital by Miss Maggie Teyte and Edmund Clement.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Wednesday, 2 p. m., special performance of "Hansel and Gretel," followed by "Coppelia"; 8:30 p. m., "Don Giovanni."
Friday, 8 p. m., production of "Djamileh," followed by "Pagliacci."
Saturday, 8:30 p. m., "Don Giovanni"; 8 p. m., "Otello."
Sunday, 3:15 p. m., orchestral concert; Felix Weingartner, conductor; Mme. Marcel, soloist.

BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Garden of Allah."
CASTLE SQUARE—"Bellere Me, Xantippe."
HOLLIS—"Miss Billie Burke."
KEITH'S—"Vaudeville."
MAJESTIC—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
PARK—"The Woman."
PLYMOUTH—"George Arliss in 'Diarrh.'"
SHUBERT—"Helen Lovell."
TRIMONT—"Milestones."

CHICAGO

AUDITORIUM—"The Daughter of Heaven."
BLACKSTONE—"Mme. Nessimova."
COLONIAL—"The Rose Maid."
GRAND—"Douglas Fairbanks."
ILLINOIS—"Henry Miller."
OLYMPIC—"Top of the Morning."
POWERS—"Horatia Crossman."

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Fine Feathers."
BELASCO—"Years of Discretion."
CENTURY—"Joseph and His Brethren."
CARNegie—"The Fiddler."
CHILDREN'S—"Racety-Packetty House."
COHAN—"Broadway Jones."
COMEDY—"Fanny's First Play."
CORT—"Pag of My Heart."
ELTING—"Within the Law."
EMPIRE—"The Spy."
FOURTH STREET—"Wm. Collier."
GLOBE—"Lady of the Slipper."
GARDEN—"John R. Keller."
HYPHODROME—"Under Many Flags."
HUDSON—"Poor Little Rich Girl."
KNICKERBOCKER—"Julia Sanderson."
LIBERTY—"Milestones."
LITTLE—"Rutherford and Son."
LYCEUM—"The New Secretary."
NASSAU—"The Whip."
PLAYHOUSE—"Little Women."
THIRTY-NINTH ST.—Mrs. Leslie Carter.
WALLACE—"Irish Players."

ADRIANOPLE STRONG ON PAPER BUT TURKS' CLAIMS DISCOUNTED

Bulgarians Are Intent on Taking Fortress, Which Would Enable Them to Free Men for Harvest

FIELDS NEED CARE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—As explained in the special cable to the Monitor on the subject of the modified terms submitted to the peace delegates by the new Turkish Government, a claim was put forward by the Porte for the holding of the section of the city in which the three mosques, of Sultan Selim, Uth Sherifli, and Sultan Bayezid, are placed. These mosques are held in extraordinary reverence by the Muhammadans, but the claim that they are the resting place of any of the caliphs whose names they bear is absolutely untrue.

There is no doubt that the Turks view the city of Adrianople with peculiar reverence, and Shukri Pasha, the commandant, has no doubt excited the fanaticism of his troops to the utmost in order to hold it. At the same time, that he seriously contemplates, as a message from him printed in a certain Turkish paper declares, the sacrifice of the 40,000 Bulgarians in the city before he lays down his arms, is unthinkable, for more reasons than one. First, because, as far as is known, there are not half 40,000 Bulgarians in the city, and, secondly, because there are infinitely more Turks in the hands of the allies than there are Bulgarians at the mercy of the Turks. Therefore, a campaign of reprisals would not be to Ottoman advantage. Apart altogether, however, from this, such an act, even in the present war, cannot be seriously contemplated.

Forts Are Permanent

Of the 25 forts surrounding the city, no less than 22 are said to be permanent works. The question, however, of their armament or construction has never been solved. It is one thing for the Turkish war office to make preparations and plans; it is another thing for it to have completed them. According to their returns, there are 1,100 guns in the fortifications, but 1,100 guns on paper in the war office is by no means 1,100 guns mounted at Adrianople.

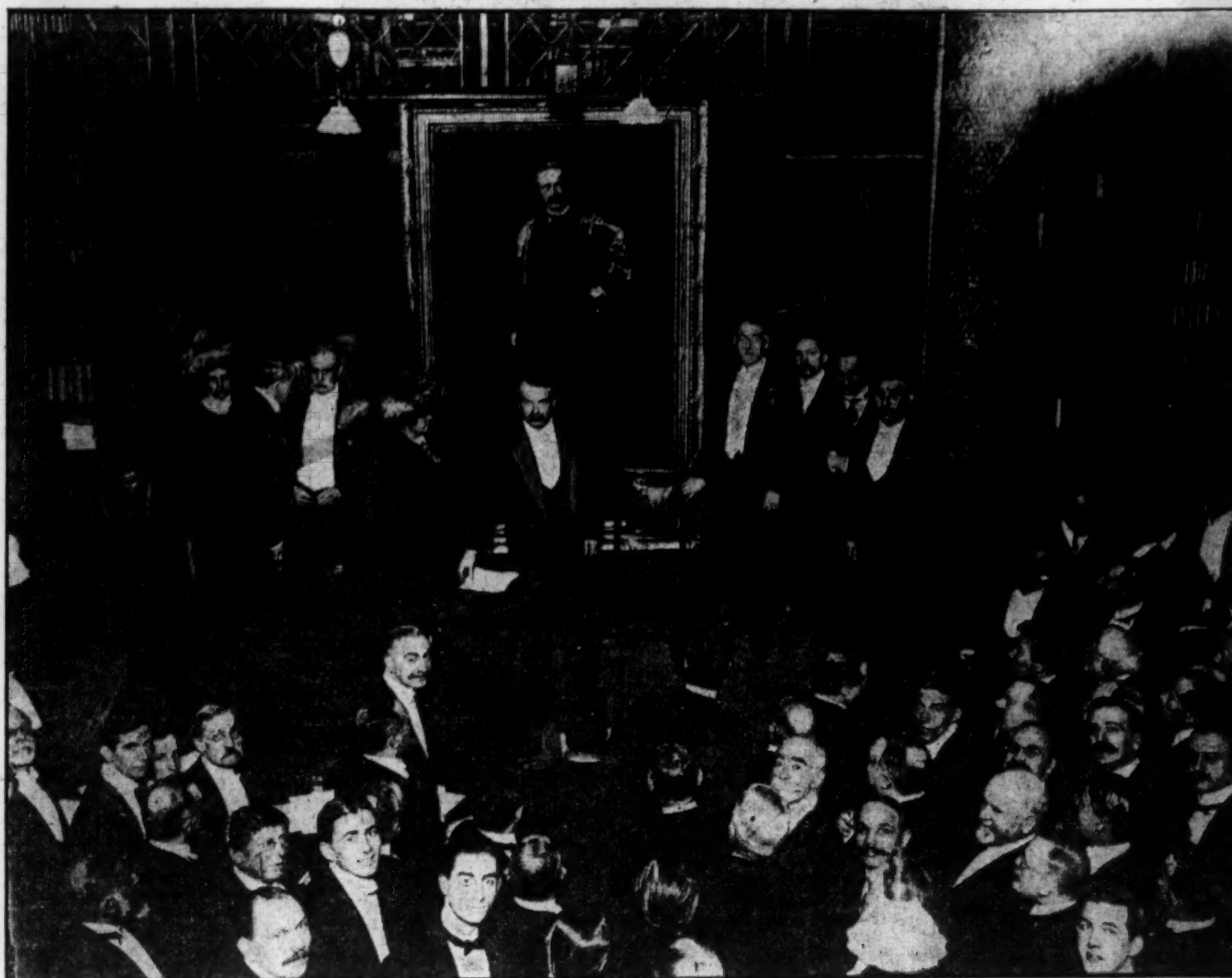
The same doubt applies to the garrison. It has been estimated at anything from 30,000 to 30,000. Its real strength is, however, distinctly problematical. It is believed that a large number of troops entered the fortifications during the retreat from Kirk Kilisse. The question of provisions is on all fours with the foregoing. The Turkish war office provided, again on paper, for full provisions for the garrison till the end of March. This would mean that, on reduced rations, it would be possible to hold out probably until the end of June. Whether the victualling was really ever completed to this extent is necessarily a mystery which is largely wrapped in the consciousness of Shukri Pasha. Wishing to urge the authorities in Constantinople to a desperate effort to relieve him, he would not be very likely to exaggerate his resources. That has never been the way of commandants in a like situation.

Strength Is Discredited

What the Bulgarians know of the conditions of the fortress they have kept entirely to themselves, so far as official information is concerned. It is generally believed, however, in Sofia, that the strength of the place and its resources have been exaggerated, for the reason that the Turkish plans were never properly carried out. After the battle of Kirk Kilisse, the natural strategy of the commander-in-chief would have been to save round and carry the city before advancing, more especially as it straddled the only railway line by which the invading army could be supplied. When General Savoff determined to make his dash for Constantinople he determined also on the dangerous proceeding of leaving a large unoccupied fortress in his rear.

Probably two reasons influenced his decision. First, the enormous loss which would be caused to the army by an attempt to storm such a place, and second-

BRITISH CHANCELLOR OPENS HIS LAND CAMPAIGN



Unveiling of Mr. Lloyd-George's portrait, presented by Welsh members of the National Liberal Club. Mr. Lloyd-George is just below picture.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN LAND TO BE GRANTED UPON EASIER TERMS

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—South Australia has long been noted for the excellence of its land laws. Under existing acts, Crown lands may be taken up, either under agreement to purchase or on perpetual lease, on very easy terms. In view, however, of the vast extent of country now being made available by the construction of railways, the Government has decided to further liberalize the conditions applying to settlers. For this purpose an amending Crown Lands Bill was recently introduced to the House of Assembly by the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration (the Hon. Fred W. Young, M. P.).

In moving the second reading of the measure the commissioner said that with the passage of various railway measures they were on the eve of opening up and settling vast areas of country. The chief aim, therefore, must be to secure the earliest development of that country, both in the interests of the settlers and the taxpayers of the state. The early success of those railways depended upon the effective development of the lands and the production of freights. Those lands, of course, were practically non-productive in their virgin state, and represented only potential but no actual present wealth to the state. The creation of valuable settled districts contributing revenue to the railways was of immense importance to a state desirous of expanding, as was South Australia.

Recognizing the foregoing facts, the Government was seeking to grant the settlers terms which would enable them to devote their time and money wholly to the development of their land during the initial years of their occupation of it. The Government proposed to make no charge for rent or interest during the first four years, to charge 2 per cent during the next two years, and to postpone the payment of purchase money in the case of agreements for the term of six years.

The bill also contains provisions liberalizing the land laws in several other directions, and the effect of these was explained in detail by the commissioner.

COLLEGE MEN URGED TO TRAIN AGAINST WAR

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Mr. Lloyd-George, the chancellor of the exchequer, opened his postponed land campaign with a vigorous speech at the National Liberal Club. At the conclusion of his speech E. R. Cleaton, on behalf of the Welsh members of the club, unveiled a portrait of Mr. Lloyd-George painted by Christopher Williams, which is to hang in the Gladstone library. Mrs. Lloyd-George is to be presented with a replica.

The chancellor returned thanks in a witty speech. He told a story of a great ceremonial occasion not long ago which attracted enormous crowds to the streets of London. The size of the crowd did not impress one old man, who was heard to say, "Crowds! It's nothing to the crowd you would see if they were hanging Lloyd-George." His fellow-countrymen, added the chancellor, had "hanged" him in a way that did not curtail an enjoyment of life for a single second.

NEW YEARS CELEBRATED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Feb. 8 was the New Year's day of the Chinese and Japanese, and the beginning of the fiftieth year of the seventy-sixth cycle of the Chinese era. At the spring equinox at the end of March the Persians will celebrate their New Year's day according to Omar Khayyam's calendar, which is more accurate in its estimate of the length of the solar year than any other calendar yet devised.

STRAIGHT TRACK IS RECORD

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The longest piece of straight railway line in the world is from Ryngan to Bourke in New South Wales. This railway runs 130 miles on a level in a perfectly straight line.

BRITAIN WILL HEED CAPT. SCOTT APPEAL DECLARES PREMIER

(Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau)
LONDON—The disaster to the south pole expedition was alluded to last night in the House of Commons. Immediately after the questions, Austen Chamberlain asked the prime minister if he had seen Captain Scott's request that the nation should provide for those dependent on the lost party. In reply the prime minister declared that the message was one of the most moving and pathetic in the annals of discovery, the message of a brave and enduring man face to face with the tragic end of a career of self-devoted service, and that he could assure the House that the appeal would not fall on deaf ears.

It is no secret that the government intended to have promoted Captain Scott to the rank of admiral and to have actively employed him with the fleet.

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NATIONAL LEAGUE TO MEET AGAIN TODAY IN SECOND SESSION

Adoption of the Schedule for 1913 Is Chief Business to Come Before Adjourned Meeting

UMPIRES ARE NAMED

NEW YORK—Owing to the fact that the amount of business which came before the national league Tuesday in its annual spring meeting there was more than could be attended to in the time allotted, a second meeting is being held in this city today, at which time the magnates hope to clean up all matters which are to come before them and adjourn sine die.

While the adoption of the schedule for 1913 was expected to be accomplished at the meeting yesterday, it was voted to carry it over until today. Owing to the fact that the meeting of Tuesday was not called until afternoon, that the national commission might hold its postponed meeting in the morning, many matters which were to have been taken up Tuesday were not touched at all.

The National league did not meet until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Most of the time was devoted to the consideration and adoption of a rule preventing clubs taking umpires for managers without reimbursing the league, the O'Day case being cited as an example.

President T. J. Lynch announced his selection of umpires for the coming season as follows: R. W. Emslie, W. J. Klem, Charles Rigler, Clarence Owens, William Brennan, Al Orth, M. W. Eason, W. J. Guthrie and W. J. Byron. Both the latter men were with the International league last year.

President Lynch said that President Johnson had assured him the American league would not negotiate with Henry O'Day if the National league desired his services. The former manager of the Cincinnati club was expected here, but President Lynch said he had not heard from O'Day, and if the latter consents he will be added to the list of umpires, making the tenth man on this year's staff.

The league adopted a rule which will discourage scouting for clubs by umpires. Empire Rigler was recently upheld in his claim against the Philadelphia club for \$2500 for securing Pitcher Eppa Rixie, but hereafter when a club pays an umpire for such services, the money is to go to the league and not to the umpire.

In the case of a club signing one of the league umpires as its manager, that club must also reimburse the league for the man's services as an umpire. Secretary Heider declared he believed such payment to the league was no more than fair, when the staff of umpires was broken into by a club because it needed a manager.

So far as the league is concerned the Giants still have the 25 per cent of the world's series money which is in dispute. Action on the question of forcing the New York owners to turn over this money to the league was delayed yesterday but will likely be finally settled today.

A representative committee of the American league, consisting of President B. B. Johnson, Charles A. Comiskey, Chicago, and John E. Bruce, St. Louis, called upon Mrs. John T. Brush at her residence and presented her with an address of condolence on the demise of the late president of the New York National league club, who had done so much for the welfare of the national game in this and other cities in the circuits of the two major baseball organizations.

The national commission held a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria in the morning. Orville Overall, who ceased playing with the Cubs after the season of 1910, was reinstated without the infliction of a fine. Overall was on the Cubs' ineligible list. Under the rules of organized baseball the Cubs did not have to tender him a contract after he retired. As the case now stands, Overall is still the property of Murphy, who can sign him whenever Overall accepts terms.

Pitcher Torrey, once a Giant, also was reinstated without the payment of a fine. The Canton club was notified to settle Player Reilly's claim for \$800 within five days or forfeit his franchise.

E. R. SPEARE WINS TENNIS FINALS

E. R. Speare is the senior court tennis club handicap champion at the B. A. A. winning Tuesday in the final from Sewall Cabot in two straight sets, the scores being 6-3, 6-2. There were no odds, as both men were given the same rating. The finals in the junior court tennis club handicap will probably be played this afternoon. The contestants will be H. P. Wood and G. P. Wales, both of whom have won in all their other rounds. Wales will give Wood 1/2 30. The final in the state individual squash tournament will also be played this afternoon between Constantine Hutchins, the national champion, and D. P. Rhodes.

FENCERS CLUB WINS JUNIOR TITLE

NEW YORK—After two days of fencing the Fencers Club of this city won the Salsus medals and junior foil championship of this country Tuesday evening by defeating the French Y. M. C. A. and New York Turn Verein in the final round. Twelve teams took part in the competition.

HARRIS DEFEATS GEORGE SPEAR IN RECORD CONTEST

Only One Point Separates the Contestants in Their Match for the National Amateur Class C Billiard Title

NEW YORK—The six winners in Tuesday's play for the national amateur class C championship billiard tournament met today in a round robin series and the winners will continue tomorrow in similar play. The first round robin matches were played Tuesday and in one of the most interesting and exciting games probably ever seen in an amateur billiard tournament, W. W. Harris of the Dunwoody Country Club defeated George Spear of this city by 200 points to 199. This match was one of the six of the second round, three of which were played in the afternoon, with the remainder at the evening session.

A. H. Romberg, an open table player was defeated by C. B. Lewis in a long battle in which the former played a multitude of safety shots, thus prolonging the game, to which Lewis responded in kind and won by 200 to 184.

George T. Moon was beaten by I. Levine by 200 to 192, after a contest which was made interesting by the frequency of the changes in leadership, some fine shots being successfully essayed by both men.

The fastest playing of the tournament was seen when Philip Wechsler of this city and Dr. Hawley of Danbury, Ct., came together in one of the evening games. The first named succeeded in winning by a score of 200 to 198. Wechsler averaged 62-33, which will, if he succeeds in winning the final, place him in the class B division.

C. B. Terry, the class C champion, defeated A. L. Mitchell by 200 to 140 by playing the steadier game. His opponent made the bigger runs, but only played good at times. The Columbia student, F. S. Appleby, went down to defeat before Matthews to the tune of 200 to 100. This was the longest drawn out match of the late season.

22 GAMES ARE ON TUFTS VARSITY NINE SCHEDULE

MEDFORD, Mass.—Twenty-two games have been scheduled for the Tufts College varsity baseball nine this spring. The schedule was approved by the advisory board which held a long meeting Tuesday afternoon. The board also discussed the question of a coach for the year, but no decision was arrived at.

The schedule as arranged by Manager Atwater furnishes the team with one of the best lists of games a Tufts nine has had in some time. There are still two open dates on it which will be filled before long. Only seven of the games are to be played at home. The teams which will appear on the schedule for the first time in years are Cornell, Yale and Seton Hall. The schedule:

April 17, Cornell at Ithaca, N. Y.; 18, Syracuse at Syracuse, N. Y.; 19, Union at Schenectady, N. Y.; 21, Seton Hall at New Orange, N. J.; 22, Fordham at Fordham, N. Y.; 23, Dartmouth at Medford; 24, Holy Cross at Worcester; 29, Bowdoin at Medford; 30, Yale at New Haven. May 2, Vermont at Medford; 6, M. A. C. at Medford; 9, Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.; 10, Amherst at Amherst; 12, Holy Cross at Medford; 13, Dartmouth at Medford; 15, Syracuse at Medford; 17, open; 21, open; 24, Bowdoin at Portland; 26, Maine at Orono; 30, Vermont at Burlington. June 4, Brown at Providence; 7, Trinity at Medford.

TRAVIS MAKES A FINE SCORE

PAIM BEACH, Fla.—Play in the second round in the South Florida championship is scheduled for today, and five of the survivors are from the Metropolitan district. H. L. Willoughby, Jr., Newport; H. P. Farrington, Woodland, and Walter Fairbanks, Denver, were those outside of this locality to win out. W. J. Travis, J. R. Hyde, W. H. Stafford, C. Beach and W. R. Simons were the other victors. Farrington won from W. R. Henderson of New Haven on the last green.

W. J. Travis played wonderful golf again Tuesday, scoring a 67 for his round and putting a W. Tillinghast out of the running. J. E. Martin, Oakley, was beaten in a close match by W. R. Simons, Garden City.

A. F. Southard, Essex County, defeated G. B. Adams, Baltusrol, at the last hole in the second flight. In the fourth flight H. J. Sachs, Inwood, put John Shepard, Jr., out of the running by 2 and 1.

B. A. A. SENDS BIG SQUAD

Manager George V. Brown of the B. A. A. left at 10 o'clock this morning for New York with T. J. Halpin, E. K. Merrihue, Harry Lee, D. B. Young, Fred Burns, E. Marceau, A. Barwise, O. F. Hedlund, D. M. Caldwell, Carl Gram, Baird High, Silva and Russell, who are to compete in the N. Y. A. C. games tonight. This is one of the largest squads of athletes the B. A. A. has sent to an out-of-town meeting.

CENTRAL CIRCUIT COMPLETE

AUBURN, N. Y.—Secretary John H. Farrell of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues today announced that the new organization of the Central League had been approved to include the following cities: Dayton, Springfield, Ft. Wayne, Terre Haute, Evansville and Grand Rapids. The franchise and players of the Asheville Club in the Appalachian League have been transferred to Middleboro, Ky.

Maroon Track Leader Who Is Short of Star Material for Big Conference Meets



CAPT. GEORGE E. KUH '13 Chicago varsity track team

POLO MEN MEET TO ELECT OFFICERS AND FIX DATES

NEW YORK—Delegates of the National Polo Association met in annual meeting Tuesday evening at the New York Racquet and Tennis Club and decided the momentous problems of the game. H. L. Herbert, chairman, presided, while the championship tournaments were awarded delegates accredited and the old board of officers reelected.

H. M. Earle, representative of the Hurlingham Club of England, made a brief speech in which he pleasantly alluded to the rivalry in sport between the two nations. He predicted a hard battle for the Westchester international polo challenge cup this year and was inclined toward a British victory.

It was agreed that the entire month of April be given over to the Lakewood Polo Club, at Lakewood, N. J., for the preliminary practice of the American defending team. In this connection it was stated that Thomas Le Boutillier Jr., has purchased six of the best thoroughbred ponies from R. Weiss, of Pasadena, Cal., and four from Walter Dupee, and that all would be tried out for the international match.

For the third consecutive year the junior and senior championship tournaments were awarded to the Point Judith Polo Club, of Narragansett Pier, R. I., beginning on July 21 and continuing through to Aug. 16.

Joseph B. Thomas will again be the leading man in this tournament. The stabling facilities have been greatly improved and it is planned to make the meeting eclipse the tournaments of other years.

Dates were awarded to Squadron A, Piping Rock and the Whippany River clubs. These are newcomers to the list and every effort will be made to bring out the best teams. Mr. Herbert announced that a meeting of the executive committee of the association would be held in a few days, at which the details of the international matches on the field of the Meadow Brook Club would be decided upon.

Among those present were H. L. Herbert, W. A. Hazard, H. von L. Meyer, H. M. Earle, representative of the Hurlingham Club of England; Rene La Montagne, H. S. Borden and Joseph B. Thomas. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Chairman, H. L. Herbert; secretary and treasurer, W. A. Hazard; executive committee, R. L. Agassiz, August Belmont, John C. Groome, W. A. Hazard, Harry Payne Whitney, Joshua Crane, Charles Wheeler and Alexander T. Primm, Jr. Forty-six clubs were represented by delegates.

SYRACUSE GIVES FOOTBALL DATES

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—New York University receives a place on the Syracuse University football schedule announced Tuesday night. They are to play in this city Nov. 8, Yale, West Point and Lafayette have been dropped by the Syracuse team. Princeton is to be met at Princeton Oct. 18. St. Louis University will be the last opponent, the Syracuse team going there for a Thanksgiving day contest. A board of five coaches will direct the team next fall in place of one head coach. The schedule follows:

Sept. 27, Hobart at Syracuse; Oct. 4, Hamilton at Syracuse; 11, Rochester at Rochester; 18, Princeton at Princeton; 25, Western Reserve at Syracuse. Nov. 1, Michigan at Ann Arbor; 8, New York University at Syracuse; 15, Colgate at Syracuse; 22, Carlisle at Syracuse; 27, St. Louis at St. Louis.

ILLINOIS LOOKS FOR VICTORY IN CHICAGO DUAL INDOOR MEET

Maroon Varsity Squad Has but Few First Place Possibilities and Lacks Second String as Well

POLE VAULT CLOSE

CHICAGO—No great amount of optimism is being cherished among the members of the University of Chicago track team in anticipation of the meet with Illinois at Champaign next Saturday night, which will formally open the Conference indoor track season. While reversals of form are common in indoor dual meets between these two teams and the most sanguine of predictions frequently fail to be borne out, the prospects this time appear decidedly rosy for the Illinois team.

Capt. George Kuh of Chicago, who has experienced some of these reversals in the past two years, is reluctant to admit that his men are out of the running, however. "If the boys get every possible point that past performances permit and things break our way all through the meet we have a chance to win," he said, "for especially in an indoor meet, with the short dash and hurdles and the uncertainty of the jumps the tendency is to lessen the advantage of the stronger team."

Coach Page of Chicago is equally reticent about his predictions, but maintains that Chicago has a chance to win. Coach Gill at Illinois is more sanguine and has little doubt that he can arrange a line-up that will capture the meet. Illinois is claimed to have one of the strongest teams in years, especially strong in the middle and long distance runs, where the Maroons are weakest. Illinois is well represented in every event on the card, but in the field events and sprint: Chicago will probably make competition interesting. Illinois has a wealth of second and third place men in addition to a strong contender for every first. This means that Chicago, with limited numbers, must rely almost wholly in first place men for any prospect of finishing with the large end of the final score.

In the dashes Chicago will rely on Matthews, a veteran sprinter, and Ward a sophomore who has a college athletic career before him it is claimed by the coaches. Matthews is strong on the start, which is a decided advantage at Illinois where the distance is only 40 yards. Phelps, Hammett and McKeown are Illinois' stand-bys in the dash, Phelps being one of the fastest men in the Conference.

The hurdles will bring out some spirited competition among George Kuh, the Maroon captain, Ward, his team mate who is as fast as Kuh, Case, the Illinois star and his team mate Coster. Outdoors Case would have a shade the advantage, but at 40 yards there is no apparent choice.

In the 440 it looks all Illinois' way, with Cortis, Sanders and Kellogg. Sanders won the event against Davenport in last year's indoor conference meet, and Cortis is regarded as even stronger than Sanders. Matthews is the only Chicago contender of prominence and he will be busy in the dash.

Again in the half mile and two-mile Illinois seems to have the advantage, though if the Maroon star, Campbell, runs the half and mile, which now appears likely, he will give his opponents, Cope, Henderson, Gordon, Belknap and Welch, a couple of hard races. Campbell is perhaps favorite in the mile, while Cope or Henderson look better in the half.

Chicago has no two milers in sight who can successfully compete with Bulard, the Illinois veteran at the distance.

In field events Chicago fares better. Norgren, Des Jardin and Parker are all doing good work in the shot, Norgren having a good record and a number of points to his credit last season. In the high jump Chicago has Cox, who has been doing consistent jumping close to the six-foot mark. He will have to contend with Clay, Case and Schobinger at Illinois; Norgren will also probably jump for Chicago, but one place is all that the Maroons seek in this event.

The pole vault will be a pretty contest. Thomas and Des Jardin will perform for Chicago and Schobinger and Wagner for Illinois. They are all about on a par indoors, between 11ft. 6in. and 12ft.

This meet will give the first real line on material that will be available for reckoning in the indoor conference meet in the Patten gymnasium at Evanston, Northwestern University, on March 15.

COOPER BREAKS AUTO RECORDS

FRESNO, Cal.—Earl Cooper of Fresno, broke the 75 and 200 mile automobile records for a one-mile circular dirt track here Tuesday, making the former in 1h. 17m. 5s., over that of 1h. 19m. 39s. made by Strang at Columbus, Ohio, on July 3, 1909.

The time for the 200 miles was 3h. 28m. 54-5s., against the American Automobile Association record of 3h. 45m. The race was sanctioned by the American Automobile Association. Only one stop was made during the 200 mile run, and no tire changes were made.

M'CORMICK AND GREENSHIELD IN RACQUET FINAL

Former Title-Holder of Chicago Will Play Canadian Expert for the Famous Gold Racquet

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y.—Harold F. McCormick, a former title holder, meets Ernest Greenshield, Jr., of Montreal today in the final round of the annual championship tournament for the gold racquet held under the auspices of the Tuxedo Club here. It is expected that a great contest will result, as both players are in their best form.

McCormick won his way to the final round Tuesday by defeating George Thorne, a clubmate, in the semi-final three games to two, and Greenshield won by defeating S. G. Mortimer of the home club in three straight games.

In both matches the result was according to predictions, and previous form was maintained. McCormick and Thorne went five sets to a decision, the former finally qualifying for the championship after the sets were two all. McCormick was particularly effective in his service and back court play. He carried his opponent along at a rapid pace, which made itself felt near the end of the match, when Thorne fell off in his play and missed several shots which in the early stages of the contest would have been comparatively easy.

Greenshield's victory over Mortimer was clean cut and stamps him as a strong contender for the trophy. He was no match for the clever Canadian who eliminated Joshua Crane, Jr., in the preceding round. He is a finished racquet wielder, and appeared to have plenty of skill and resource. His principal fault is his lack of aggressiveness. While he gave a finished exhibition of high-class racquets, he lacked power in his returns, and failed to force matters when the openings occurred.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

J. E. Gaffney, Herman Nickerson and J. C. Toole are representing the Boston Nationals in the league meetings.

J. O. Wilson, star outfielder of the Pittsburgh Nationals, was married in Austin, Tex., recently to Miss Bernice Moseley.

Manager Stallings of the Boston Nationals is said to be very anxious to get infielder Milton Stock from the New York Nationals.

Three of the Pittsburgh Nationals have refused to sign for 1913 unless they receive more money. They are Pitcher Hendrix, Third Baseman Byrne and Outfielder Carey.

Treasurer Robert McRoy of the Boston American League Baseball Club was back at his desk at the club's headquarters in the Tremont building this morning, after attending the meeting of the American league at New York.

According to the tentative schedule planned for the New York Nationals-Chicago American, round-the-world tour next winter, the teams will leave Chicago Oct. 10, and return to New York about Feb. 20. Each club will take 15 players.

Looks as if O'Day would have to sign to umpire in the National league if he wanted to return to that line of work. President Johnson acted well when he assured President Lynch he would not try to get the veteran if the National wanted him.

BROWN NINE HAS LONG SCHEDULE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—With 23 games scheduled for the Brown University baseball nine and 17 of them to be played on the home grounds, undergraduates of the university are looking forward to the coming season with much interest.

Cornell, Lafayette and Massachusetts Agricultural College have been dropped. Harvard will come here on Memorial day in place of Yale, which has been the holiday attraction for a number of years. Two games each with Yale and Harvard are in the schedule which follows:

April 5—Providence (International League Club) at Providence; 6, Providence (International League Club) at Providence; 12, Trinity at Providence; 16, Wesleyan at Providence; 19, Colgate at Providence; 23, New Hampshire at Providence; 26, Princeton at Providence; 30, Vermont at Providence.

May 3, Yale at Providence; 7, Princeton at Princeton; 10, Manhattan College at New York; 14, Rhode Island State at Providence; 17, Amherst at Amherst; 21, Yale at New Haven; 24, Amherst at Providence; 28, Holy Cross at Providence; 30, Harvard at Providence; 31, Colby at Providence.

June 4, Tufts at Providence; 7, Harvard at Cambridge; 13, Pennsylvania at Providence; 14, Holy Cross at Worcester; 18, Alumni at Providence.

CANADIANS MEET LOCALS TONIGHT

The Pilgrim A. A. hockey seven will meet the hockey team from Three Rivers, Quebec, at the Boston Arena tonight. The game will start with the following lineup:

PILGRIM A. A. THREE RIVERS
McKinnon, r.w. I. W. Lambert
Fitz, c. C. F. Malone
Fryar, f. C. F. Malone
Small, l.w. L. L. Lacombe
Whitten, c.p. C. P. Baptist
Davenport, p. P. S. Malone
Bray, g. E. L. Lambert

NEW YORK DEFEATS BOSTON

NEW YORK—New York defeated Boston in the second game of the National Three-Cushion Billiard League Tuesday night, 60 to 41.

ELECT OFFICERS AND MAKE LAWS AT M. A. A. MEETING

Advisory Board Holds Annual Session—Believes Association Has Justified Its Existence During Past Year

Reports were given of the work during the year at the annual meeting of the advisory board of the Municipal Athletic Association Tuesday, and the following officers elected to succeed members of the executive committee whose terms expire this year, being chosen to serve for three years: Oliver L. Hebert, Dr. A. E. Garland, William M. Murphy, Joseph B. Macabee, Robert A. Woods. To fill a vacancy on the executive committee caused by the resignation of Frank H. Briggs, the advisory board elected Baroness Rose Posse.

The following were elected members of the advisory board, in addition to members elected by the annual meeting of members: To represent the Greater Boston Skating Association, William L. Lyon, T. T. Murch, E. J. Sears, Philip Rickenberg and C. L. Patten; to represent the North Dorchester A. A., William H. McVicar, Walter G. Woodworth, Charles A. McCarthy, Frank Ames, Herbert S. Coles; to represent the Boston Social Union Athletic League, Harry B. Taplin, Dr. Edward Martin, E. Howard George, Zenas Crocker, Dana B. Murdoch, as individuals, Joseph Lee, Dr. Thomas F. Harrington, Superintendent of Schools F. B. Dyer, Miss Margarette Higgins, W. E. Fischer, F. W. Coburn.

A communication was received from Thomas J. Kenny, president of the city council, accepting the honorary presidency of the association, succeeding John J. Attridge.

The following changes in bylaws were proposed, to be acted upon at a later meeting: That the chairman of all standing committees be ex-officio members of the executive committee. That there be three forms of membership, as follows: Junior membership, 25 cents a year; senior membership, \$1 a year as now; supporting memberships, \$10 to \$50 a year. That such local organizations as desire to do so, may have representatives on the advisory board, five members for organizations having 100 members or more, and two members for organizations with less than 100 members.

It was the decision of the meeting that the Municipal A. A. had justified its existence during the past year and made a place for itself in the community which warranted continued support by city and citizens.

DARTMOUTH FIVE BEATS WILLIAMS

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth defeated Williams, 18 to 16, here Tuesday night in a hard fought basketball game. Long and brilliant shots by the two Williams forwards and by Snow, London and Margeson of Dartmouth featured the game. A goal by Margeson in the visitors' basket gave Williams two unexpected points. The game was characterized by clean playing on both sides, although every point was fought for.

Sisson of Dartmouth continued his brilliant basket scoring by registering 8 out of 11. For Williams the most consistent players were Hodges and Freeman at the forward positions. The lineup and summary follows:

DARTMOUTH WILLIAMS
Snow, f. F. Freeman
Sisson, f. L. F. Hodges
Margeson, c. L. F. Hodges
London, f. F. E. Norton
Bickford, l. G. S. Page
Goals from floor, Snow 2, Margeson, Bickford 2, Freeman 2, Victor, Page. Goals from fouls, Sisson 3, Freeman 4, Referee, McDonald, Boston, Tinner, Dana Williams, Time, 23m. halves.

SEYMOUR TO PLAY IN BOSTON

NEW YORK—The veteran "Cy" Seymour, former New York National player, is back in the big leagues. Tuesday he signed to play with George Stallings' Boston Nationals. Seymour was the property of the Los Angeles club, but purchased his release.

BIG INDOOR TENNIS TOURNAMENT OPENS IN NEW YORK TODAY

Fourteenth Annual National Championship Meet Will Start With Three Former Title Holders Competing

PLAY IN ARMORY

NEW YORK—With no less than three of the former title-holders entered, the fourteenth annual national lawn tennis tournament started this morning on the courts of the seventh regiment armory, this city. Wylie C. Grant, the present holder of the championship, holds a position in the top half of the draw of 63 contenders, which was made last night at the armory. Theodore Roosevelt, winner of the championship in 1907, 1908 and 1911, and Gustave F. Touchard, winner in 1910, have places in the lower section. The complete list is one less than last season.

Champion Grant meets S. H. Voshell in his first match. Along with this couple in the upper half are B. S. Prentice, champion of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club; Dean Mathey, the former Princeton champion; G. G. Moore, Jr., of Columbia; E. W. Peaselee, of Yale; G. C. Shafer, the old Columbia star, and Allan Tobey, of Princeton.

In the lower half T. R. Pell leads off with G. A. L. Dionne, and G. F. Touchard first meets S. Groesbeck. The two will meet before the semi-final round. B. Cragin, Jr., the regimental title holder, meets N. C. Stevens in his first match. W. M. Hall, ranked at No. 10 a year ago, faces W. M. Washburn, the young Harvard player. The half closes with Harry Seymour, of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

Thirty-four pairs have been drawn in the doubles, which is the largest number in the history of the tournament. G. F. Touchard and W. B. Cragin, Jr., practically stand alone as the strength of the top half. The lower section includes F. B. Alexander and T. R. Pell, twice holders of the championship; Grant and Shafer, recent winners of the 69th regiment tournament, and Dr. William Rosenbaum and A. M. Lovibond.

The tournament is under the direction of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association and will continue throughout next week.

WRITERS MEET TO ELECT OFFICERS

NEW YORK—The Baseball Writers Association of America, at their annual meeting here Tuesday, reelected the following officers: Joseph S. Jackson, Washington, president; John Ryder, Cincinnati, vice-president; and William G. Weart, Philadelphia, secretary-treasurer. Sidney Mervin, New York, was elected to the board of directors, taking the place made vacant by the resignation of John B. Foster, now secretary of the New York National League Club.

A committee of five was appointed to confer with the National League directors regarding the scoring methods now in use.

WHERE THERE IS SKATING

Franklin field	Rough
Ashtown	Rough
Gilson street	Rough
William Eustis	Rough
Charlesbank pond	Rough
Jamison pond	Rough
First street	Very good
Wood Island	Good
Orkut Heights	Good
Rosendale	Rough
Columbus avenue	Good
North Brighton	Good
Charlestown	Good
Randolph	Rough
Commonwealth park	Good
Cottage street	Good
Strawberry	Rough



"One of the greatest mechanical geniuses of all times"—a world-famed maker of a high priced car so refers to Henry Ford—whose great accomplishment is the Ford car. You'll want the mechanically perfect Ford this season—and to avoid disappointment you should get it now.

"Everybody is driving a Ford"—more than 200,000 in service. New prices—runabout \$525—touring car \$600—town car \$800—with all equipment, f.o.b. Detroit. Get particulars from Ford Motor Company, 650 Beacon St., Boston, or direct from Detroit factory.

CONGRESS DECLARES WOODROW WILSON AS ELECTED PRESIDENT

Joint Session of House and Senate Counts Electoral Vote as Prescribed by Constitution and Statutes

CROWD IS PRESENT

WASHINGTON—The perfunctory, but important task of declaring Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall elected President and Vice-President, respectively, of the United States, was performed here today at a joint session of the Senate and House. Officially they hadn't been elected until after today's session. The meeting was a dignified affair, as befitting a ceremonial prescribed by the constitution.

The joint session held that President-elect Wilson received 435 votes in the electoral college, Roosevelt 88 and President Taft 8.

Procedure prescribed by the constitution and supplementary statutes, was followed in today's canvass of the votes. It was the supreme and final act of law really "making" Wilson and Marshall the nation's executives for the next four years. The inauguration to follow is but the formal attestation by oath of the new executives promising obedience to the constitution and laws of the country and faithful execution of their trusts, and their ceremonial induction into office.

The hour set by law for the formal canvass of the votes is 1 o'clock p. m. and long before spectators were before the doors of the House gallery to secure entrance. Admission was limited to those bearing members' cards.

The ceremonies today were entirely in the House chamber, as prescribed by law in 1887. Before noon every available seat in the public galleries, stairways and outer corridors were filled.

Promptly at 1 o'clock, Senator Bacon of Georgia, acting president pro tempore of the Senate, and named by law to preside over the joint session, mounted the Speaker's rostrum. The gavel was turned over to him by Speaker Clark. Senator Bacon then formally announced the purpose of the joint session—to canvass the votes cast in the electoral college Jan. 13 and ascertain if a President and Vice-President had been elected.

Speaker Clark took a seat at Senator Bacon's left. The senators were seated at the right of the rostrum and the representatives at the left. Four tellers—two each from the Senate and House—occupied seats at the desk of the clerk of the House. With them were seated Clerk Bennett of the Senate and Clerk Trimble of the House. Other officers of the Senate and House, marshaled by the respective sergeants-at-arms, were assembled on either side of the platform.

On the Speaker's green baize desk was a high stack of papers and sealed envelopes. These contained the official certificates of the electoral votes, sent by mail and messenger to the President of the Senate.

The canvass of the votes will now begin," Senator Bacon announced, hushing the conversation which swept from floor to galleries.

A clerk began opening the envelopes at Senator Bacon's elbow. These were arranged in the alphabetical order of the 48 states. They were read by Senator Bacon and passed to the tellers at the clerk's desk, who recorded and tallied the votes.

"Alabama cast 12 votes for Woodrow Wilson and 12 for Thomas R. Marshall," was the announcement which started a ripple of applause which was immediately hushed by Senator Bacon's gavel.

Nicholas Murray Butler was the vice-presidential candidate named by electors for Utah and Vermont as President Taft's running mate.

Upon the completion of the call of states, Senator Bacon formally announced the vote and declared the elections of Wilson and Marshall. The joint session was then adjourned sine die.

Under the law Senator Bacon's announcement is decided to be "a sufficient declaration of election."

GOV. SULZER ACTS DUE TO COME UP

ALBANY—A bill for the compulsory incorporation of the New York stock exchange, drafted by Governor Sulzer, is expected to be introduced into the Legislature here today. The measure also would bring all stock exchanges under the supervision and regulation of the state authorities.

The Governor has also drafted two other stock reform bills which will be introduced today, one making it unlawful for the New York Stock Exchange to prohibit its members from doing business with or for the members of the New York Consolidated Exchange.

AUTOMATIC STOKES ENGINES OUT

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Two engines delivered here to the Pennsylvania railroad from the construction shops at Dunkirk, N. Y., are the latest type and are equipped with an automatic stoking belt. The mechanism, it is said, makes an experienced fireman unnecessary.

MILITIA RESTORES PEACE

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Miners in the Paint and Cabin-Creek districts were quiet Tuesday and Tuesday night. Six regiments of militia are scattered all over the region. Fifty-one strikers are being held for trial.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

THE TEST

Any one who is keenly discerning keeps his knowledge quite modestly hid; A wise man never boasts of his learning. For he wouldn't be wise if he did.

When the proposed library roof gardens have been established, they will no doubt attract a higher class of summer readers than has been noted heretofore.

OBSERVATIONS

Worthy commentators tell us, "It takes two to make a quarrel," While our observation teaches us the same;

And in studying that saying we deduce this truthful moral: It takes two to make a friendship worth the name.

How fleeting is fame! It is reported that a "new" reporter on a Florida paper who was sent recently to interview Mr. Bryan, began by asking: "Mr. Bryan, were you ever interested in politics?"

TWO KINDS

The suitor pressed his suit so well It served to captivate her, And so he ringed the village belle, And the sexton rang one later.

Perhaps one reason why our smallest coin is never counterfeited is because the bogus money-makers realize it would be easy for the detectives to follow up their s-cent.

NATURE NOTE

The bark of the tree won't bite, of course, We all know that, but still, It is well to reflect and, likewise, recollect That the bark of the smartweed will.

FEDERAL CONTROL AGAIN URGED FOR TELEGRAPH LINES

WASHINGTON—That telegraph lines in the United States should be made a part of the postal system and operated in conjunction with the mail service is recommended again by Postmaster-General Hitchcock in his complete annual report, transmitted Tuesday to Congress. Mr. Hitchcock says:

"It is believed that under proper management such a consolidation would result in important economies and permit adoption of lower telegraph rates. Now that a postal savings system has been established and a parcel post provided for, there would seem to be no better opportunity for the profitable extension of our postal business than through the adoption of a government telegraph system."

Mr. Hitchcock also recommends that use of franking privilege be restricted "to official correspondence, not exceeding four ounces in weight and to the mailing of such speeches and documents as are printed by order of Congress."

PUJO COMMITTEE INQUIRY ATTACKED

WASHINGTON—Minority Leader Mann and Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the appropriations committee, led an attack in the House Tuesday on a resolution appropriating \$35,000 to defray further expenses of the money trust investigation. The resolution, which made the total expenditures for the investigation \$90,000, was passed after a lengthy argument on "Democratic extravagance" by a vote of 129 to 114, many Democrats voting with the Republicans against it.

THOUSANDS RETURN TO WORK

NEW YORK—Six thousand members of the International Women's Garment Workers Union will return to work Thursday morning under an agreement reached Tuesday. The strikers will receive an advance of 10 per cent, pending adjustment of all demands. About 15,000 garment workers are still on strike.

White goods workers on Tuesday voted to refuse the terms of the New York Garment Manufacturers Association, but many will return to work.

RAILROAD CLUB HEARS PAPER

At a meeting of the New England Railroad Club last night at the American Hotel a paper on "Charcoal Iron Boiler Tubes" was read by Mr. Kincaid of Parkers, Pa., a representative of an iron company, and Joseph McNeil, former state inspector of boilers, spoke, R. D. Smith presided.

NO OFFER FOR HAWTHORNE MINE

NEW YORK—Government cross-examination of Albert Freeman continued in the trial of Julian Hawthorne and others. He testified Tuesday that no offer to buy their Canadian mining claims was ever made by rival companies. Letters sent through the mails contained assertions that such offer had been made.

HEATING BILL DISCUSSED

Business discussion was given bill 115, which proposes separation of heating and ventilation contracts, and which comes to a hearing Tuesday by the Massachusetts chapter of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers at a meeting last night.

REGISTER JURY INSTRUCTED

CINCINNATI, O.—Court instructions prior to its retirement to formulate a verdict are being given today to the jury in the case of the National Cash Register officials tried by the government for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

SUBWAY PLAN FREED BY APPELLATE COURT

NEW YORK—The appellate division of the supreme court vacated on Tuesday the injunction granted by the lower court restraining the public service commission from entering into operating contracts for the "dual" system, new \$300,000,000 subways with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

Chairman McCall granted the opposition a rehearing on the contracts tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock and said at least 15 days must pass before he would be able either to sign or disapprove the contracts.

Clarence J. Shearn, counsel for opponents of execution of the subway contracts, was far from acknowledging defeat, though the opinion of Presiding Justice Ingraham declares that one of the points he raised in the injunction suit (denial of hearing after contracts were revised) was frivolous, and he finds the other two of no merit. Mr. Shearn intends to continue the contest against the contracts both before the commission and in the courts.

There was nothing the court held in any circumstance brought to its attention in reference to allowance for depreciation to lead it to suppose that the commissioners had acted fraudulently or wastefully, so it could not interfere.

HARVARD SOCIETY CASTING BALLOTS FOR NEW OFFICERS

Balloting on the names submitted in the election of officers for the Christian Society at Harvard University is in progress today at the Phillips Brooks House in Cambridge. The voting opened at 8:30 a. m. and will close at 5 p. m.

The candidates include for president F. H. Canady '14 and J. P. Brown '14; vice-president, T. M. Gallie '15 and N. L. Tibbets '14; secretary, R. R. Ayers '15, and H. Francke '15; treasurer, P. L. Rabenold '14 and J. C. Talbot '15.

The Phillips Brooks Association will hold its election next Wednesday. The nomination for officers are as follows: For president, L. H. Mills '14, and Q. Reynolds '14; vice-president, C. F. Plimpton '14, and L. Saltonstall '14; secretary, C. H. Crombie '14 and R. H. Kettell '14; treasurer, R. M. McKinney '15, and F. H. Trumbull '14; librarian, C. G. Freese '15 and W. G. Simons '14.

BUTLER STORES RECEIVERS REPORT

Reports by receivers of the Butler stores made to Judge Dodge in the United States district court show that they collected during the period between their appointment, Nov. 7, and Feb. 1, \$1,102,479 for the Gilchrist Company, over \$400,000 for William S. Butler & Co., Inc., and \$200,409 for Everybodies.

The cash on hand amounted, Feb. 1, to \$285,474, for William S. Butler & Co., Inc.; \$242,014 for the Gilchrist Company and \$62,478 for Everybodies.

Judge Dodge allowed Tuesday as part compensation to the receivers, C. F. Weed, Milroy H. Gibson and Edward B. Wilson, \$90,000, and for part payment of counsel fees \$30,000.

MINUTE MEN GIVE FIRST ASSEMBLY

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The first military assembly ever held in this town will take place tonight at 8 o'clock in the town hall, under the direction of the Lexington Minute Men.

Governor Foss is expected to be present, as well as many military men of the state.

The object of the party is to raise money to defray the company's expenses to the inaugural at Washington in March, or to Gettysburg next summer with the grand army. Maj. Alfred Pierce, commander of the Lexington Minute Men, is chairman of the committee in charge.

BENCH TO DECIDE TAX ABATEMENT

The petition of the Boston Railroad Holding Company against the commonwealth of Massachusetts for an abatement of a franchise or excise tax for the year 1912, amounting to \$105,944.12, which the company asserts was \$77,137.18 in excess of what the tax commissioner had a right to assess, was reserved for the full bench, by Judge De Courcy in the supreme court yesterday.

TOURISTS SAIL FOR TROPICS

Several Boston and New England tourists left New York today on the United Fruit Company's steamship Almirante for a tour of three weeks. The liner will touch at Kingston, Colon, Cartagena, Savanilla and Santa Marta. The stop at Colon will be long enough to enable the passengers to look over the western end of the Panama canal, and to go through to the Pacific terminus.

LETTERS READ IN SUGAR SUIT

NEW YORK—Letters which the government filed in testimony in the suit against the American Sugar Refining Company, Tuesday purport to have been passed between John E. Parsons, counsel, and Charles E. Heike, secretary, for the company. Reference was made in the letters to other "so-called trusts," which would act wisely if they cooperated to overcome "vicious legislation."

FIRST DISPLAY OF TELEPHONE TO BE RECALLED

SALEM, Mass.—The Essex Institute has arranged with Thomas A. Watson, who was Prof. Alexander Graham Bell's assistant during the first public showing of the telephone, Feb. 12, 1876, to give his lecture on "The Beginnings of the Telephone" in Academy hall next Friday night, the nearest date to the thirty-sixth anniversary of the first public use of the telephone which could be thus arranged.

The initial display of the telephone was made by Professor Bell during a lecture on what was then his latest invention. Professor Bell was a resident of Salem at the time, and the lecture was one in the Essex Institute's winter course. In order to make the lecture more instructive and to make practical showing of the possibilities of this creation, instruments were set up and communication carried on from the stage of the Lyceum theatre in Salem to a newspaper office in Boston on a leased telephone wire.

In the Boston newspaper office was Thomas A. Watson, the lecturer of next Friday night, and assistant to Professor Bell. On the stage in Lyceum hall with Professor Bell sat Henry M. Batchelder, then the local correspondent of the Boston newspaper which took his report of the meeting over the telephone that night, but now president of the Merchants National Bank. Mr. Batchelder will preside at next Friday night's lecture.

In closing his lecture Professor Bell, who is now in Washington, D. C., said that before many years the telephone would be in universal use, that private dwellings would be connected, merchants would transact business over it, and in time it would be possible to converse across the Atlantic.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

Miss HERFORD ENTERTAINS

Miss Beatrice Herford gave four of her inimitable monologues at Steiner hall Tuesday evening, and kept a good sized audience in almost constant merriment with her human interest pastels of feminine foibles.

Miss Herford's ability to render the little realities of thoughtless chatter made a remarkably true skit on charitable fairs out of the monologue called "The Bazaar." In little half phrases and flashes of seeming unconscious wit she satirized an attendant at one of the tables who had but the vaguest notion what the gawgaws she was selling were for, but who was very keen for the essential purpose of their sale to get money.

Technically Miss Herford has perfected her type of entertainment. She relates her characters so skilfully and with such an appeal to the imagination of her auditors that in effect a little farce comedy is acted by several players. Through it all plays Miss Herford's genial wit and humorous record of detail that gives a distinct literary flavor to all her writings, while they still remain popular entertainments.

Besides "The Bazaar," she presented "The Cook," "The Complainer" and "The Restaurant," all delightful and all heartily applauded.

"THE WOMAN" TO STAY

"The Woman" engagement at the Park theatre has been extended two weeks owing to the Boston demand. It was decided to cancel the bookings through New England. "Officer 666," which had been originally booked to come to the Park on Monday, Feb. 24, will postpone its engagement for a fortnight, and will open here on Monday, March 10.

"The Yellow Jacket," a Chinese play acted in the Chinese manner, comes to the Tremont March 24.

SALESMANSHIP IS TOPIC OF PROGRAM

Just how one should appear in applying for the position of office manager of a manufacturing company or for that of advertising manager of a railroad corporation was explained last evening at the Boston Young Men's Christian Union as a part of the program of the course of "Business Methods and Salesmanship." Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr., director of the course, spoke on the fundamental principles of good salesmanship. Col. Frank L. Locke, president of the union, also spoke.

A. B. Beeching, office manager of Hayden, Stone & Co., applied for the position of office manager of the Pope Manufacturing Company, Edward W. Pope, executive treasurer of the company, taking the part of the employing officer. Herbert P. Jenkins, advertising manager of Little, Brown & Co., applied to John J. Morgan, publicity agent of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, Boston & Maine and Maine Central railroads, for the position of advertising manager.

DIPLOMA GIVEN TO DR. SHAW

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Her diploma for the degree of doctor of divinity, conferred upon her by the Kansas City University 20 years ago, was given to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw yesterday. President D. S. Stevens said Dr. Shaw was the first woman to whom the degree had been awarded by the university and that this was his first opportunity to give the diploma to her in person.

TAFTS BEGIN TO MOVE

WASHINGTON—President Taft has begun to make the White House ready for occupancy by Woodrow Wilson. Articles belonging to the Tafts have been taken from the White House attic and started on the way to New Haven. Mr. Wilson will find only one reminder of the late administration—the oil painting of the President, hung in the main hall at the right of the entrance.

HARBOR PLAN TO HELP CITY GET NAVY YARD

BERKELEY, Cal.—Allan C. Rush, a Los Angeles civil engineer, has laid before the city council a plan for improvement of the waterfront to "include a bulkhead, to cost \$2,000,000, extending into the bay and diverting into deep water the river refuse which now shoals the Berkeley waters."

Mr. Rush advised that a harbor be provided 1 1/2 miles wide and four miles long. Breakwater and bulkhead would be made to connect with similar structures in the proposed Richmond harbor. Channels for deep draft vessels would be dredged. Mr. Rush believes harbor improvement will influence the government to move the navy yard here.

The city council received lately from City Engineer Jessup a plan for inner harbor improvement.

OFFICIAL OUSTED FOR REFUSAL TO GIVE \$39 HE SAYS

WASHINGTON—That he had been forced to resign under protest after he had refused to contribute \$39 to the Republican state committee was declared by Postmaster Thomas J. Camp, of Bebe, Ark., before the Senate campaign funds committee inquiring into the campaign of 1912.

Mr. Camp showed letters signed by Gordon H. Campbell, treasurer of the state committee, demanding the contribution, which was 3 per cent of Camp's salary. He wrote to Postmaster-General Hitchcock, said, asking whether he would be removed if he failed to comply with the request. He received no answer, he said, but in November and December letters came from First Assistant Postmaster-General Grandfield demanding his resignation. The department charged him with being incompetent, failing to treat patrons properly, not employing sufficient help and discharging an employee without cause.

The letters shown were all signed in facsimile of Gordon H. Campbell's handwriting and were in a general form with the amount and the name of the addressee filled in. On each envelope was this notice: "Notice—This letter not to be opened in a building occupied by the government in the transaction of official business."

MR. WHIPPLE IS BACK FROM SOUTH

Sherman L. Whipple has returned from Florida, where he went to address the Southern Bar Association. He brought back to Richard Olney, Governor Foss and other prominent Democrats in Massachusetts best wishes of Col. William J. Bryan, who was at the dinner of the bar association.

Although Mr. Whipple had a long talk with Mr. Bryan he says he obtained no information about cabinet possibilities. Mr. Whipple said it was his opinion that Governor Wilson has not so far offered a place in his cabinet to any man. Mr. Whipple says he was received with great cordiality in the South.

FILM COMPANY'S SURPLUS TIED UP

NEW YORK—Writ is returnable Monday in the case of the General Film Company, a co-defendant in the government's pending suit against the "motion picture trust" for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, which was enjoined Tuesday, under an order granted by Justice Hendrick in supreme court, from dividing a \$1,000,000 surplus, as preferred stockholders set forth the company was about to do.

PETER F. TAGUE WINS ELECTION

Former State Senator Peter F. Tague, Democrat, of Charlestown, was elected representative from the third Suffolk district (ward 3) to succeed the late William J. Murray in a special election yesterday. Mr. Tague received 835 votes against 426 for Daniel T. Callahan, the Progressive candidate. James L. Hourihan, who ran as a Republican, received 28 votes.

GENTLEMEN'S NIGHT TO BE HELD

The Daughters of Vermont will celebrate gentlemen's night at Hotel Vendome, Boston, on Feb. 20. There will be a reception at 6 and dinner at 7 o'clock during which the Boston male quintet will sing. An assembly will follow to last until midnight. The Governors of both the native and adopted states are expected, as well as other distinguished guests.

SENATE ASKS INFORMATION

WASHINGTON—The Polinder resolution, calling upon Secretary MacVeagh of the treasury department for a full statement of his reasons for issuing "treasury order No. 5," for the deposit of customs receipts in national banks, was passed by the Senate on Tuesday after a short debate.

LEVEES COST \$240,115.27

JACKSON, Miss.—The report prepared recently by the board of levee commissioners covers six months of last year, from July to December inclusive, and shows that receipts were \$354,217.03, and disbursements \$240,115.27, leaving a balance of \$114,101.76.

REGIMENT ELECTS LIEUTENANTS

NEWTON, Mass.—Sergt. John Tierney was elected first lieutenant and Sergt. Curtis Delano second lieutenant of the fifth regiment, M. V. M., last night.

REVISED MESSAGE OF GOV. WILSON IS SHORTEST SINCE 1861

TRENTON, N. J.—President-elect Wilson has rewritten and revised his inaugural address and it is said that it will be the shortest since the one delivered by Abraham Lincoln in 1861. It will contain between 1200 and 1500 words.

The Governor indicated Tuesday that he hoped William F. McCombs would continue as chairman of the Democratic national committee after March 4.

Governor Wilson's anti-trust bills passed second reading in the Senate Tuesday after several amendments had been voted down.

The bills will be taken up Thursday and passed with the support of the 12 Democratic senators and Senator Nichols, Republican, who announced that he would support the measures.

The Governor says that he looks for no trouble in securing their passage in the House.

WASHINGTON—No college women nor women representing other organizations will be in the inaugural parade of President Wilson, according to an announcement made by the inaugural committee Tuesday.

Colleges to be represented in the parade will be Princeton, Johns Hopkins and Georgetown, while Eastern College of Virginia, George Washington University and St. Johns Academy of Annapolis, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Columbia and University of Pennsylvania still have the matter under consideration.

MR. BRIMBLECOM'S YEARS OF SERVICE ARE REMEMBERED

NEWTON, Mass.—John C. Brimblecom, clerk of the municipal committee of Newton, was the recipient of a gold watch and a purse of gold, the gift of the Civic Club of Newton, which met last evening in the Newton Club. This is an appreciation of his 25 years of service in the city departments.

Work which the playground commission has been doing since its appointment two years ago formed the principal topic of discussion. William C. Brewer, chairman; Charles F. Johnson and Albert T. Carter, members, spoke of the development of the seven playgrounds.

BOY SCOUTS HONOR WOODROW WILSON

NEW YORK—Boy Scouts of America Monday made President-elect Wilson honorary president of the organization at the third annual meeting of the national council in session here. President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt were elected honorary vice-presidents. Of the active organization, Colin H. Livingstone of Washington was re-elected president. New members of the executive board of the national council are George W. Perkins of New York, Charles C. Jackson, Boston and Robert Garrett, Baltimore.

The establishment of sea scouts as a branch of the national organization was authorized on the petition of Arthur A. Corey of Waltham, Mass., who for two seasons has maintained a schooner and taken boys scouts on cruises.

FIRST APPOINTMENT REJECTED

HARTFORD, Conn.—Confirmation of the first nomination sent to the Senate this term by Governor Baldwin, Democrat, has been refused by that body, which has a Democratic majority. By a vote of 18 to 16 the senators rejected the nomination of William H. Caldwell of New Britain as state highway commissioner. Two courses now lie open to the Governor, either to present a new name or serve the charges against the present Republican incumbent now in the hands of the attorney-general.

NORTH DAKOTA IS QUESTIONED

Theodore H. Hayes of North Dakota resumed his testimony in the Russell case in the East Cambridge court today before Gilbert A. Pevey as master. He identified some letters which "Dakota Dan" is alleged to have written to the members of the Rousseau family in St. Lawrence county, New York, before 1909. He said he knew the Dakotas as J. D. Russell.

MR. WATSON SPENDS \$63.62

James A. Watson, newly elected member of city council, has filed his statement of campaign expenses with the city clerk, certifying that \$63.62 was expended, of which his contribution was \$43.56. Among the contributors, W. W. Watson gave \$50, Gen. Charles W. Bartlett, J. E. Mahoney and John P. Feeney \$25 each.

RADCLIFFE CLUB GIVES CONCERT

More than 100 were present at the first open meeting of the Radcliffe Music Club held in the college hall Tuesday afternoon. Margaret Fiske sang two songs. Nectar Eksergian, Master Lebon Eksergian, Winifred Moore and Gunner Ekman were also represented on the program.

PROGRESSIVE CLUB TO FORM

Organization of a Scandinavian-American Progressive Club will be effected this evening in ward 24 wardroom, Codman square, corner of Washington and Norfolk streets, Dorchester. Prof. J. L. Larson and Russell A. Wood, Progressive candidate for secretary of state in the last election, will speak.

MALDEN HAS 7013 PUPILS

Enrollment in the Malden public schools yesterday passed the 7000 mark. The total registration of the Malden public schools is now 7013. There are 318 pupils enrolled in the beginners' classes and three assistant teachers have been engaged.

MIDDLESEX SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE BILL BACK IN COMMITTEE

On motion of Senator Fisher the bill providing for an independent agricultural school in the county of Middlesex, which was given an adverse report by the committee on education, was recommitted to the committee for further consideration by the Senate late Tuesday. The unfavorable report had been accepted in the House.

Mayor Fitzgerald's bill to allow lamp-lighters in the service of the city of Boston to be transferred to other departments as laborers was recommitted to the public service committee on motion of Senator Garst.

At the request of Senator Horgan further consideration of the bill to regulate hatpins went over to next Monday.

By a vote of 110 to 99 the House late Tuesday substituted for the adverse report of the committee on public service the bill providing that applicants for civil service examination shall not be questioned relative to conviction for any offense prior to their reaching the age of 18. An act passed two years ago over the Governor's veto provided that this prohibition should apply up to the age of 16.

A motion to have substituted for the adverse report of the committee on mercantile affairs the bill providing that motion picture films shown in Massachusetts shall be censored by the chief of the district police, was defeated on a roll call, 77 to 109.

A motion by Representative Burdick of Adams to substitute

BOSTON COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH TO ENLARGE ITS SCOPE

Organization Which Has Acted Thus Far Mainly as Clearing House for Other Societies to Branch Out

WORK IS DESCRIBED

Members of the Social Research Council of Boston are considering plans to enlarge the activity of the organization. The council has been a passive body so far, acting as a clearing house for information among the various research agencies in Boston. There are about 25 of these, and through the council much duplication of effort has been avoided, but nevertheless it is felt that other work of a more positive nature should be added.

"When the council was formed it was not our purpose to impose another research agency upon Boston," said Robert F. Foerster, director of the council. "Our aim was to assist in promoting useful investigations into the community life of Greater Boston. It was, and is, to get the present groups to cooperate, to prevent duplication of effort wherever such duplication is wasteful."

"Of course, the finance commission does a great deal of research work in Boston, but there is much that cannot be done by a public agency. There is much that must be of a private nature."

"The clearing house function of the council is to know exactly what all these private agencies are doing. When a new organization makes its appearance we want to know who the members are, how thoroughly they intend to do their work, how responsible are the persons in charge and how much money they have at their disposal. Then if another organization asks us if any one is doing the particular kind of work they wish to take up, we are able to tell them and prevent duplication."

For Standard Method

"We also seek standardization of method where two organizations are working at the same thing in different ways. We are planning to add more constructive features to our work but what they will be I cannot say now. There will be a meeting of the sub-committee soon, followed by one of the council itself. Possibly in two weeks we shall have determined the particular activity which is to be added this year."

"Many persons regard research as academic and impractical. We all know, it is said, that this condition or that condition is undesirable. What is necessary is that a remedy should be applied, and quickly."

"But for one condition that is undesirable the number of remedies is legion. Which remedy is probably the best? The only possible answer is: That which most closely fits the condition. Then it becomes necessary to describe and to analyze the condition. Knowledge about the conditions of another city or country is not sufficient. Even the local problems of the West End of Boston are not those of the South End."

Research is Demanded

"Greater emphasis is being laid today on measures that are preventive rather than remedial of municipal difficulties. Yet such measures must rest on description of facts, which is largely statistical and an analysis of causes. In other words, truly appropriate measures demand research."

"Two fairly distinct types of research are undertaken. In the one case the question has been raised whether a proposed policy is desirable. A specific kind of information is therefore asked. But not infrequently occasion is taken to gather incidentally other knowledge also. So many subjects may then be investigated that a general description or survey results rather than knowledge about a specific point."

"The second type of research is apt to concern a population group or a geographical section. It is expected that not only will the various kinds of information be useful, but they will enhance each other's value in a way to permit general conclusions. Where so little knowledge of any kind is already possessed in regard to a neighborhood some voyage of general exploration may be necessary before specific studies can be made."

"Two things are indispensable. One is money. The second is competence of the investigators. The work of one or more persons are needed for the even least ambitious research. Not often can that work be procured without money outlay and a very high outlay may be inevitable where general surveys are undertaken."

"Competent persons available to do research work are by no means so numerous as conditions for research are. More would be available if more were sought. Their importance is especially great when the form and details of an investigation are planned. But they

BUSY CITY IN NORTH CAROLINA ENJOYS WATER AND RAIL RATES



Queen street, Kinston, N. C., as it appears during the cotton season

KINSTON, N. C.—Kinston is a modern city of 10,000 inhabitants, with many inducements to offer the homeseeker and manufacturer. It is on the navigable waters of the Neuse river, the Central highway, which extends from the Atlantic ocean over 800 miles into Tennessee, and on the lines of four railroads, affording excellent transportation facilities and water rates.

The people are energetic and awake to their advantages and working together to develop their opportunities. Kinston is a prosperous community, situated in the center of the rich eastern Carolina trucking section, where anything grown outside the tropics may be produced easily and abundantly.

"The air is pure, the rainfall right for the best production of crops, the soil rich and varied. Three different crops a year on the same land is the average."

Kinston is the capital of Lenoir county, which won the National Corn Club contest, one of its boys producing 185

bushels of corn to the acre at an average cost of 19 cents a bushel. This county also produced 21,000 bales of cotton last year, an appreciable amount of which was manufactured into hosiery and yarns in Kinston. Water is supplied from overflow artesian wells. The city owns its water and electric plants.

The city is surrounded by fertile lands and large tracts of pine, gum, ash, oak and other hardwood timber. Pecan, English and black walnut, hickory, hazel and chestnuts are grown here, in addition to an abundance of fruit, berries and melons.

A silk mill, two cotton mills, a hosiery mill, four lumber mills, with an annual output of approximately 26,000,000 feet of lumber; fertilizer, hoghead, four carriage factories, an iron and mantle works and numerous smaller enterprises give employment to a large number of people. Kinston has a good public school system.

are needed to supervise the execution of the plans and finally to weigh evidence and deduce conclusions. In all of this they can, of course, utilize the labor of untrained volunteers or paid workers, acting under direction.

"Organizations aiming primarily at research are few; the state bureau of statistics is exceptional. Seldom is research one of the chief, but rather one of the incidental objects, of an organization. Therefore the organization hesitates to spend money on research. It will use the labor of volunteers; of apprentices who hope to rise to more responsible positions; of not very competent persons whose services can be secured at a low price; of its regular officials who devote a part of their time to the research; or of outside and often expert persons who are willing, without pay, to act in an advisory capacity."

Reason for Success

"When researches succeed it is because the financial resources and the investigator in charge are both adequate to their task. Sometimes a good deal of social research seems wholly useless. This is the case when the plans have been larger than the means with which to carry them out; or when unskillful hands have conducted them. Doubtless such work will continue to exist. In educational institutions it may be a useful device for instruction, but elsewhere it is little better than waste."

"Considerable duplication of research continues to go on in Boston. Where a subsequent study is more thorough than a previous one, no harm results. But when two bodies are at the same time engaged in a field they ought to cooperate. The council hopes that by its records of investigations it may assist in reducing the amount of duplication. It seeks to keep on hand for examination by persons interested schedule cards used in important investigations. Without making researches of its own, it is willing to help other organizations in devising general plans for study, taking into account as far as possible the efforts of cities elsewhere."

"There were two ways to form the council. First to gather a large sum of money, open a big office and start doing things on a large scale; second, to work up slowly from one fundamental function by the addition of other functions from time to time. I think the second one, the one that we adopted, is the one that would commend itself to business men."

The members of the council are: Edwin F. Gay, president; Mary Morton Keweenaw, chairman of executive committee; Susan M. Kingsbury, secretary-treasurer; Robert R. Foerster, director; Emily G. Bales, Jeffrey R. Brackett, Davis R. Dewey, Carroll W. Doten, Charles F. Getteny, Theodore W. Glocker, Henry Lafavour, Henry C. Metcalf, William B. Munro, Francis G. Peabody and Robert G. Peabody. At present the council is affiliated with the department of social ethics of Harvard University.

WEBB BILL GOES TO THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—Without debate or division the Webb bill, prohibiting the shipment for sale of liquors into prohibition states was repassed Tuesday in the House. Thereby the parliamentary obstruction which threatened to delay its final passage until another session of Congress was removed. The bill now goes to the President.

DOCK CONTRACT LET
ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Northwestern Fuel Company has awarded to the Heyl-Patterson Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., contracts for dock improvements and rebuilding at Superior, Wis., amounting to \$200,000. The Northwestern Fuel Company has increased its capital stock from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

UTAH CITIZENS ASK FOR PRESERVATION OF FORMER TRAILS

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Members of the Legislature have received petitions bearing 1500 names that \$10,000 be appropriated, as set forth in a bill introduced in the Senate recently by Senator Benner N. Smith, in order to perpetuate the pioneers' trail from Echo to this city.

Similar petitions were also received from Beaver county, Davis county, Sanpete county, Wasatch county, Washington county and Salt Lake county. Accompanying the petitions is a memorial, which points out that there exists no insurmountable obstacle in establishing the roadway asked for, because for almost all of the distance the road already exists, and it will not be a difficult task for the state of Utah to establish and maintain it.

"To honor, then, in a fitting and practical manner the pioneers of Utah; to seize upon and perpetuate an historical event by creating an historical monument; to put our capital city most fittingly upon one or more of the transcontinental automobile routes, destined to be constructed within the next few years; but chiefly to erect within the borders of our state an enduring monument to the heroism, endurance, courage, patience and faith of our Utah pioneers, we ask that the within described road be established and maintained by the state of Utah, and your memorialists will ever pray," concludes the communication.

SENATE ATTACK UPON RIVER DAM BILL IS OPENED

WASHINGTON—Declaring that the federal government has no rights in the waters of local streams under which it can grant privileges or exact returns from water power companies' opponents to the plan for federal control, supervision and taxation of waterpower grants opened their attack on the Connecticut river dam bill in the Senate Tuesday.

Sensors Blankhead of Alabama and Thomas of Colorado were the speakers Tuesday, holding the floor throughout the day.

Sensor Thomas, who made his first speech in the Senate in opposing the measure, said that the real purpose of the bill was to increase the energy of the Connecticut river and to grant a franchise to a private corporation organized under the laws of that state.

Sensor Blankhead attacked the executive committee of the Progressive party for its attitude on the question.

OATMEAL TRUST QUESTION RAISED

WASHINGTON—Whether an "oatmeal" trust exists was the question discussed at a conference Tuesday between James A. Fowler, assistant to the attorney-general; James H. Wilkerson, United States attorney of Chicago, and representatives of the Quaker Oats Company. No decision was reached.

Mr. Wilkerson has been investigating the subject for several months, particularly with reference to the purchase by the Quaker Oats concern of the Great Western Cereal Company for \$1,000,000.

HOUSE PASSES INITIATIVE
DOVER, Del.—The House Tuesday by a vote of 23 to 8 passed a bill proposing an initiative and referendum amendment to the state constitution.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with the adoption of the income tax amendment to the federal constitution by a majority of the States.

LOS ANGELES EXPRESS—The country is now assured of the income tax. The measure has been ratified by the requisite three fourths of the states as provided in section 1 of article V of the federal constitution. The income tax rests on the just theory that the burdens of government should be borne, as nearly as may be, with some relation to the benefits enjoyed by the citizen and the cost to the government of protecting his interests. It is not a new or untried theory. It prevails in one form and another in practically all governments. During the civil war it was resorted to in this country and over \$370,000,000 were added to the treasury from that source. No form of taxation was ever discovered that was pleasing. None has ever been discovered that rendered evasion impossible. Possibly the tax that comes nearest being felt equally is the one that is nearest just. By this test the inheritance tax and the income tax come nearest the ideal.

DETROIT FREE PRESS—One effect of the passing of the sixteenth amendment will have. As the recent impeachment of a judge served to quicken the clamor for radical processes based on the allegation that ancient methods had lost their efficacy, so the demonstration that the United States constitution is not the impregnable fortress it has been represented to be will neutralize much of the agitation against it. When the people realize that this time-honored document is their own law, that it is inherently responsive to their changing views and is instinct with life and power of growth, they will renew their love for it and will come once more to regard it as their own, the bulwark of their liberties and a framework of government of which they can be rightfully proud as their most precious possession.

SAN FRANCISCO CALL—Now it will be the task of the Democratic administration, which in its platform approved the income tax, to adopt a method of assessing the tax. The income tax will supersede the corporation tax, which has the inherent defect that it is a tax on earnings, not on gross income, a tax to be evaded by shrewd bookkeeping. Slow as the income tax was in coming, its adoption by the states is an important step in social justice and in national finance, for it will add an income of \$100,000,000 to the federal government, and those who contribute will be those best able to pay.

RICHMOND VIRGINIAN—While the details of the new income tax have not been settled, it is expected that the rate will be graduated according to incomes and that all incomes under \$3000 a year will be exempted. At any rate, efforts should be made to place the chief burden upon the persons of large incomes, taxing wealth and not poverty.

SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS—The income tax has been favored by the Democrats steadily and persistently, and the new Congress will not lose much time, presumably, in enacting an income tax law which most probably will be of a graduated character.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—The Democrats will have a freer hand than they would have had if this amendment had not been ratified by the people. It would, in our opinion, be a mistake to exempt incomes of \$4000 or \$5000 and less from the new burden. We do not assume to say where the line of exemption should be drawn. But the principle is clear. A certain minimum income should be assumed as necessary to the support of life and every cent in excess of that should be taxed. That, we say, is the true theory of the income tax. It is well, however, that Congress should have this power. We only hope that it will be used wisely and effectively, and in such a way as to lighten the burdens of those least able to bear them, and to distribute more equitably the cost of government.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—The power to tax incomes without apportionment on the basis of population has been restored to Congress. The exercise of the power at a particular time, or for a particular purpose, is a question of statesmanship and policy. The new Congress is under a direct mandate to revise the tariff so as to afford relief to consumers where needless protection inflicts injustice and hardship on them. This great task should be taken up without delay, and no attempt should be made to cover a multitude of mere guesses or blunders by a confusion of issues. Each tariff schedule should be revised on its own merits from the double point of view of revenue and moderate protection. The necessity, propriety or wisdom of a law to tax incomes, now that Congress is empowered to pass such a law, is a separate and vital question to be approached soberly and decided after a thorough, independent discussion in and out of Congress.

CARS COST \$200 MORE EACH
NEW YORK—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which has just placed orders for 10,000 additional cars for freight equipment at cost of \$13,411,000, is paying \$200 more a car for refrigerator and box cars than similar cars cost less than a year ago.

FREE FERRY SERVICE SOUGHT
WALLA WALLA, Wash.—Establishment of a free ferry over the Snake river from this county to Pasco will be discussed at a joint meeting of the Walla Walla and Franklin county commissioners, to be held in Burbank Feb. 17.

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

AN instructor in a library school asked one of her pupils to give some reasons why desk clerks, the librarians always in evidence, should be paid higher salaries. The girl thought a minute and then said so earnestly that everybody in the class turned around to look at her, "I think there is one unanswerable argument for raising the salaries of desk clerks in libraries. Because—because they have to be so pleasant!" The answer was recorded and sent to the authorities with the recommendation that it be acted on.—New York Press.

A collection of 50 Swedish books has been received by the public library of Sioux City, Ia., from the King Oscar Society of Stockholm. This society sends out such collections as circulating libraries to Swedish settlers in other countries. It is supported by men and women, and any one who contributes \$67.50, the cost of one library, is allowed to name the collection. The Sioux City collection was given by Mrs. Ida von Hosten of Upsala. It contains 20 books of fiction, 11 of poetry, nine on history and biography, and 10 on various subjects.

There are now 91 public libraries in Nebraska. Only three towns of over 2000 population are still without libraries.

The public lecture system of New York city, which since its establishment in 1888 has been enlarged gradually to include all subjects of the college and university curriculum, has the hearty cooperation of the public library system of the city. Some of the lectures are held regularly in the library buildings, and everywhere there is cordial assistance from the librarians, who prepare special lists of books to be read in connection with the lectures. Some of the results of this cooperation are stated in the following excerpts from librarians' reports. "The lectures have caused books other than fiction to be called for more frequently." "Books relating to the subjects of the lectures were placed on a special shelf, and have circulated very satisfactorily." "The increase in circulation of books on travel and music was due to the lectures on these subjects." "Through the influence of the public lecture courses many of our readers have taken up a systematic course of reading; for that purpose we have borrowed and received from our interloan department large numbers of books with most pleasing and gratifying results."

North Dakota intends that the people of the state shall know just why the library commission exists. In a circular now being sent out nine practical reasons are given as to why the commission was created. Among the reasons are these: To answer reference questions from any inhabitant in the state; to send individuals and clubs material for study; and to assist legislators, state and city officers and other public men to obtain the information needed in the discharge of their duties.

A plan followed by the librarian of the Carnegie library at Ellensburg, Wash., which some other librarians may find useful is to cut out the household page of The Christian Science Monitor, after the papers are removed from the racks. These pages are saved for a year and when sewed together are found convenient to give out to library patrons who inquire for embroidery patterns, etc.

An item of interest from Benton Harbor, Mich., reads: The circulation of books in Benton Harbor public library has kept pace with the rapid increase of population, showing a gain of 4000 within the past few years; therefore the librarians take pleasure in noting that while the Chicago public library congratulated itself, a short time ago, on the fact that it had circulated one book to every inhabitant during the past year, this library has circulated over three books to each inhabitant, within the same period of time.

In the past year the public library of Osaka, Japan, has issued 64,533 books to children. Of this number 2092 were taken out by girls for home reading.

John Cotton Dana, librarian of the public library, Newark, N. J., thoroughly believes that it is the business of the public library to fit itself to the times. He has much to say on this point in the last number of the New Yorker, from which we quote the following to show his line of argument: "Though the library has grown out of the storehouse idea and has adapted itself to some of the more obvious of the community's needs, it does not yet occupy more than a small part of its proper field. Indeed, it has grievously neglected the duties for which it is best fitted and has devoted in many cases much of its energy to alien work. It has invaded the field of the social worker, so called, it has mimicked the airs and the attitude of Lady Bountiful, and assumed the functions of the pedagogue."

"Its proper field, meanwhile, it has seen taken over by bureaus of survey and research, by legislators and common councils, by corporations and societies. Keepers of books, librarians, are keepers of all that is printed. As such they should not limit the institutions in their charge by any academic, classical or literary bounds. Their libraries should gather and prepare for use the world's greatest books, of course; but they can do this and not neglect entirely the vast mass of print now appearing which modern industrial, social and educational activities have demanded and the printing press has furnished. Let all be granted that may be said of the profound and beneficial influence of the Great Books, of the masterpieces of lit-

erature, history and philosophy, and few are disposed to question even the broadest assertions in this field—still the fact remains that books, maps, pamphlets, reports, circulars and other printed material which are directly helpful to industrial progress—helpful to the banker with his loans, to the manufacturer with his market, to the promoter with his enterprise, to the workman with his daily task—all increase general well being, enlarge the output of fields, factories and workshops, make larger incomes possible even for the humblest, and so help to shorten hours of labor and give leisure for the appreciation and enjoyment, by a larger part of the people, of those strictly cultural books which libraries were originally established to gather and preserve."

NEWS OF NAVY

Navy Orders
WASHINGTON—Rear Admiral C. E. Vreeland, detached aid for operations, continue as member general board and joint board.

Rear Admiral B. A. Fiske, detached aid for inspections, to aid for operations. Capt. W. F. Fullam, detached commandant, naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill., to aid for inspections, navy department, Washington, D. C. Paymaster Charles Morris, detached bureau of supplies and accounts, to fitting out the Summer on board when commissioned. Assistant Paymaster H. R. Snyder, to the Birmingham. Assistant Paymaster R. S. Robertson, detached bureau of supplies and accounts; to the Baltimore. Chief Boatswain A. F. Benzon, detached the Iowa; to naval station, Guam. Chief Gunner J. C. Evans, detached naval station, Guam; to home.

Marine Corps Orders
Col. F. L. Denny, quartermaster, detached depot of supplies, San Francisco; to Washington.

Movements of Naval Vessels
The Nashville left New Orleans for Puerto Cortez. The Mohawk and the Tallahassee are at Washington. The Marietta is at the navy yard, New York.

The Ontario is at Guantanamo. The Fox is at Bremerton. The Elcano is at Kiukiang. The Samar left Kiukiang for Shanghai. The Cyclops, the Tonopah, the Castine, the D-1, the D-2, the D-3 and the E-1 are at Guacanayabo bay. The Virginia left Guantanamo for Vera Cruz. The Georgia left Guantanamo for Tampico. The Caesar is at Guantanamo.

Navy Notes
Commander George W. Laws, of the Dolphin, the dispatch boat of the secretary of the navy, will be temporarily detached from that duty and assigned to the command of the army transport Sumner, now at Norfolk, Va., which has been borrowed by the navy for the coming trip of the members of the House and Senate naval committees to Guantanamo and the Canal Zone. The Sumner will leave Washington March 5 and will return the latter part of the month. Student officers of the navy taking the engineering course in the post graduate department at the naval academy have had four months' practical instruction in work at the engineering experiment station at Annapolis, as one part of their course. Orders were issued Tuesday detaching Col. Frank L. Denny, quartermaster of the marine corps, from his present duty in charge of depot of supplies at San Francisco and directed him to report to the headquarters of the corps at Washington.

STORE NEWS

William C. Watt, formerly of the women's suit department of the William Filene Sons Company, has accepted a position as merchandise manager with Halle Bros. of Cleveland.

Miss Adelaide Johnson, buyer of the coat department of the Meyer Jonasson Company, will spend most of the week in New York.

Miss Louise Thompson, buyer for the suit department of the E. T. Slattery Company, is taking a few days vacation.

Miss T. R. Mullen, buyer of suits, and Miss A. Hickey of the corset department of the Magrane Houston Company, have returned from New York.

Seventy members of the Filene Cooperative Association attended a theater party recently.

SALARIES LEFT OUT OF BILL
WASHINGTON—According to the \$17,000,000 agricultural appropriation bill as it passed the House Tuesday, the \$5000 salary of Dr. Carl Alberg, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley's successor in the bureau of chemistry, was completely struck out on a point of order that an old statute provided a salary of \$2000. Provision for expenses of department of agriculture officials in lecture tours and farm instruction work also was struck out. It is expected the Senate will put back the items.

CUSTOMS PLANS TO GO OVER
WASHINGTON—Plans for reorganization of the customs service, by the consolidation of districts and ports of entry, have been abandoned by President Taft, who has found he cannot complete the work before leaving office.



Don't expect to enjoy Nemo style and comfort unless you INSIST upon getting a genuine Nemo when you ask for it. BE WISE!



THE greatest limb-reducing corset in existence—No. 409—"Limshaping" } 4 EXTRA LONG SKIRT

A new arrangement of the Nemo "Limshaping" device, adapted to very long corsets. Adjustable side supporters, and a new arrangement of front hose supporters, producing complete reduction of too-full upper limbs. Low bust. Your thinnest gown will fit without a ridge or a wrinkle. You'll be fashionably slender, and comfortable in any position. Sizes 20 to 36—\$4.00.

Here's Another Model—for women who don't want a corset-skirt quite so long—No. 406—"Limshaping" } 4 THE OLD FAVORITE

Skirt is long, but not extreme; low bust. This model may suit you better than No. 409—depends upon how long a corset-skirt you prefer. The "Limshaping" Extensions won't "give out"—they're made of Lastikops Webbing; and they will give you ease when you sit down. Sizes 20 to 36.

WITH RELIEF BANDS
FOR women who do not need extreme abdominal support—No. 403—low bust... } 4 No. 405—medium bust

The Relief Bands now have elastic inner ends, making them fit more snugly and comfortably. Modish long skirt—figure-reduction all around. Sizes 20 to 36—\$4.00.

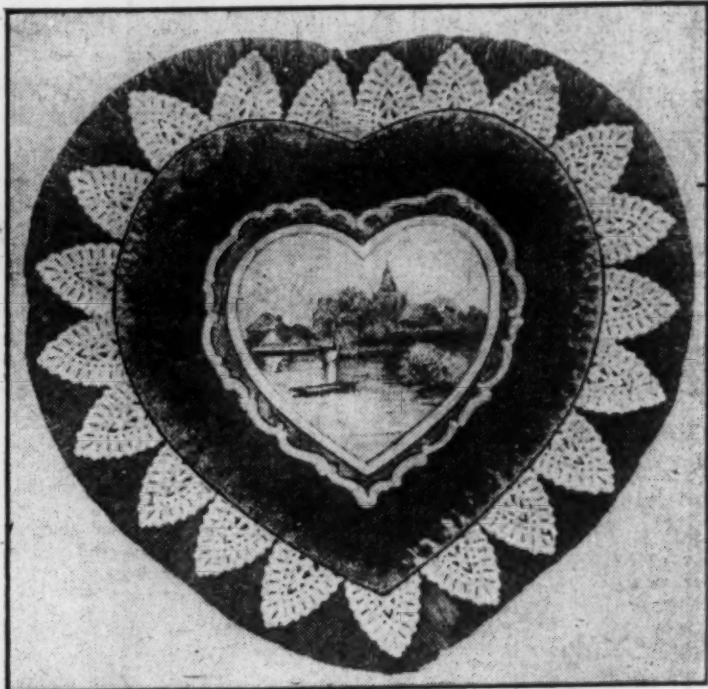
BE A WISE WOMAN!
Accept no other corset when you ask for a Nemo. KOPS BROS., Mfrs., New York (o)

Delicious Raisin Bread

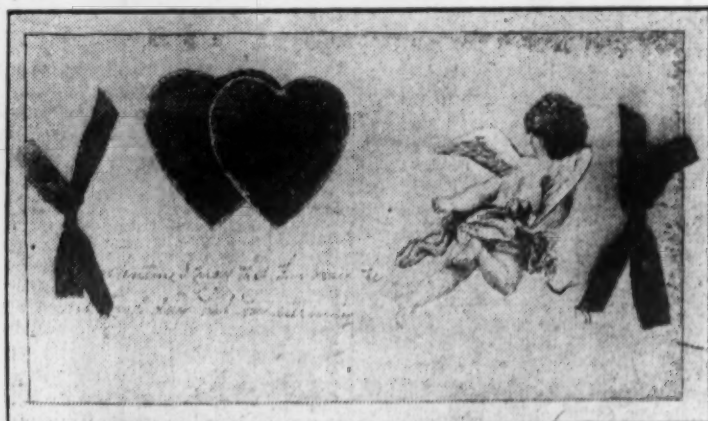
is made of Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour. Write for the recipe. Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

MAKING VALENTINES IS A PLEASURE-GIVING MEANS



Valentine made by a girl, showing college building and part of the grounds in the center



Valentine for mother's desk, a blotter decorated with hearts, Cupid and a quotation

AS Valentine day draws near the stores display a variety of appropriate cards and presents, but the gift that the little girl fashions with her own deft fingers is always more appreciated, for its very originality tells of the thoughts of love that prompted the gift. Aside from the labor of love which the home-made gift represents is the slight expenditure required, although this often is an important factor where there are many relatives and friends to be remembered.

A girl away at college once desired to send remembrances to the brothers and sisters at home in honor of the holiday of love, so she took account of the stock of materials that she kept in a box ready for any emergency. There were gift paint, photo paste, half a dozen "snapshots" of herself, lace paper torn from the inside of candy boxes; red and white crepe paper, cardboard and blotting paper. Additions of red ribbon and half a dozen postcards from the nearest store soon completed her materials and she was ready for the work. Then she proceeded to make several out of the old-fashioned square valentines of red cardboard, with trimmings of lace and crepe paper. Red is Cupid's color, as he is supposed to deal in hearts pierced by

his dainty arrow. The corners of the valentine she decorated with gilded hearts to cover the joining of the lace paper, as the pattern could not be matched exactly. In the center of these cards she pasted a "snapshot" of her own smiling face. Similar cards were made in heart shape, and in the center of each was a picture of some corner of the college yard showing one of the buildings in the distance.

Not only did she make valentines but also little gifts that could be devoted to a practical purpose. Bookmarks were evolved from two pieces of red satin ribbon run through a heart of cream-colored cardboard. The edge of the heart was finished with gift paint, and a dainty Cupid carrying a garland of hearts and flowers cut from a postcard completed this bookmark. A blotter for the mother's writing desk was made of cream-colored cardboard decorated with a Cupid, hearts and the quotation,

"My Valentine I pray that thou may be, Not for a day, but for eternity."

The edge of the card showed brush marks of gift paint, and red blotters were fastened with narrow ribbons to the decorated card.

The cost of the dozen gifts had not exceeded 20 cents, and the gratifying results attained made the work a delight.

TRIED RECIPES

OYSTERS A LA D'EXCELLES

PICK over and rinse one pint of oysters, parboil and drain them. Melt four tablespoonfuls of butter in the blazer, add four tablespoonfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of salt and a few grains of cayenne and cook until bubbling; add one pint of strained oyster liquor or chicken stock and cook until the boiling point is reached; add the oysters, and, as soon as they are heated thoroughly, put the blazer over the hot water pan and add the beaten yolks of two eggs, a few drops of onion juice, one teaspoonful of lemon juice and four tablespoonfuls of chopped mushrooms. As soon as the eggs thicken the sauce a little, serve on toast or crackers.

CELERY RELISH

Wash the white pieces of celery, cut the stalks about six inches long and fill with the following mixture: mash two tablespoonfuls of fresh cream cheese until smooth, add one-half saltspoonful of mustard, a little red pepper, olive oil to soften, a few chopped olives and one or two tablespoonfuls of milk or cream; add enough chopped pimientos to give it a red color and to season them well.

CHEESE CRACKERS

Ordinary, fairly good cheese crackers are made by grating cheese on crackers and setting in the oven. The real cheese cracker, which is fit for an epicure, is made thus: Use saltines, spread thick with creamy soft cheese—no other kind. The cheese is to be mashed with a knife in order to attain the right consistency. Season with cayenne pepper. Place in a

moderate oven and the cheese will come out light and crisp.—Good Housekeeping.

ALPINE PUDDING

Four teaspoonfuls of bread crumbs, a teaspoonful of sugar, a teaspoonful of chopped suet, half a pint of milk, one egg, raspberry jam, a few drops of cochineal, a dessertspoonful of sugar.

Place the crumbs, sugar and suet in a bowl and pour over them nearly the half-pint of boiling milk; whisk the yolk of egg with a little cold milk, stir all together. Place in a buttered dish and bake in a moderate oven till set, but not browned.

When cool, spread the surface with a thin layer of raspberry jam. Beat the white of egg and sugar together till stiff. With two forks pile it in rocky heaps upon the pudding. If liked, add a few drops of cochineal to the white of egg. Set in oven for a few minutes, but do not let it brown.—Philadelphia Times.

FASHION BITS

Frequently the contrast of coloring forms the entire cachet of a toilet.

Very novel is the double-breasted blouse coat, which below the waist is pointed at front and back, to form a knee-length tunic.

The loose, classically draped robes are favorite models for tea gowns.

Girdles made of various patterns of parallel metal chains caught at intervals with cameos and finished with metal tassels are recent novelties.

Some of the newest skirts show a box plait at either side of the narrow front.—Montreal Star

WAIST AND SKIRT ARE DRAPED

Charmeuse trimmed with velvet

THE costume illustrated is one of the most attractive that has been produced this season. The waist and skirt were especially designed for each other but either can be combined with another model. Both waist and skirt are draped by means of upward turning plaits at the center front.

The waist is made over a fitted lining and is very simple. There are front and back portions and the sleeves are of the "set-in" sort and can be finished in either full or elbow length. The neck is finished with a fancy collar and revers. In this case, there is a shirred chemisette with a round neck, but, if preferred, a plain chemisette with high collar can be used.

The skirt is in two pieces only and the back forms a panel which is lapped over the draped edges of the front. The skirt can be finished in walking length or with a train.

The material here is charmeuse with trimming of black velvet, all-over lace and ermine. Crepe de chine, crepe metre and all similar materials are lovely for these designs and the trimming can be varied to suit the material and the season.

For the medium size, the waist will require 2½ yards of material 27, 1½ yards 36 or 1½ yards 44 with ½ yard 27 for the shirred chemisette, ½ yard 21 for the collar and ¾ yard 18 for the revers and 2½ yards of fur binding, to trim as illustrated; ½ yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide for the plain chemisette and stock collar; the skirt will require 4½ yards 27 or 3½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide with the train, or 4½ yards 27 or 2½ yards 36 or 44 in walking length, with 2½ yards of fur banding. The width at the lower edge is two yards.

The pattern of the waist (7709) is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7702) from 22 to 30 inches waist measure. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



TWO CLASSES OF WOOL CLOTHS

Difference between carded woolen and worsted

THE cost of the cloth is usually but a small part of the total cost of a wool garment, but the value of the garment to the consumer depends on the

wearing qualities of the cloth. Good cloth may cost but a trifle more than poor cloth for a garment, but this trifle may make one garment worth twice as much as the other. Hence the importance of the consumer's knowing how to select good wool cloth.

Accustomed as we are to an abundance of wool clothing, the small quantity of new wool produced per capita is surprising. The sheep of the United States produce each year only 21 ounces of new wool for each person. To this is added the wool imported, amounting to 40 ounces, making a total of 61 ounces of wool for each one of the 90,000,000 inhabitants of the United States. This quantity is materially reduced by waste in manufacturing, so that all the new wool, if manufactured without admixture, would yield only 42 ounces of wool cloth as a year's supply for each person. That is barely enough for one suit of clothes for an adult. The deficiency becomes more striking when we think of the many products made of wool in addition to clothing, such as blankets, carpets, rugs, felts and upholstery. Yet there is apparently no shortage of wool goods. This apparent anomaly is explained by the fact that wool can be reclaimed from wool rags and manufactured into cloth, not only a second time, but an indefinite number of times, until the fiber is actually worn out.

The wool supply is made to go still further by mixing wool with cotton, silk, flax, jute, goat hair and other fibers. By using reclaimed wool and mixtures of wool and other fibers, an ample supply of wool clothing is obtained at a cost that places it within the reach of all. Much prejudice exists against the use of reclaimed wool and the mixing of wool with other fibers, but the use of these materials is necessary for the proper clothing of the people, says a writer for Good Housekeeping.

Wool cloths are divided into two distinct classes, known as carded woolen and worsted, the difference between the two arising in the manufacture of the raw material into yarn. By the carded woolen process the wool is picked into a loose, fluffy mass, which is then carded by being passed between revolving rollers closely filled with fine teeth. This converts the material into a soft strand, which is spun into yarn. The worsted process consists in carding the wool into a spongy strand, which is then combed to separate the short fibers called "noils" from the long fibers called "worsted tops." The noils, or short fibers, are converted into yarn by the carded woolen process, while the worsted tops are run through machines that lay the fibers parallel and draw the strand finer until the last one spins the strand into worsted yarn.

Wool can be spun into much finer yarn by the worsted process than by the carded woolen. It being not uncommon for the worsted thread as it comes from the spinning machine to measure 22,000 yards, or about 13 miles to the pound, while a considerable quantity of worsted yarn is used which measures as much as 10 miles to the pound. The raw material of worsted yarn is, with certain exceptions, new wool; that is, wool that has not been previously used in the manufacture of other wool goods. Carded woolen yarn, on the other hand, may be made of new wool or of a mixture of wool, noils, wool waste, reclaimed wool (shoddy) and cotton.

The Roman striped silks now displayed in the shops are very effective when cut into sash length and worn on black, white or blue gowns.

VELVET SUITS

The velvet suit is the most convenient costume of the moment, for it may be built on either plain or simple lines, and it may allow itself a good deal of variety, says the Philadelphia Times. Midway between these two styles may be indicated the suit which has a fairly long coat deliberately cut away in order to make the most of a stylish vest. Striped velvet, which rather resembles corduroy in appearance, is favored among materials for the more dressy type of costume, such as one of gray striped velvet made with a fairly long coat fastened in semi-Russian fashion at one side, with a close row of crystal buttons stained with black. The revers and collar are of velvet, the collar being faced with crimson and bordered with black satin. Such a coat has as a noticeable detail long and narrow sleeves closely buttoned on the arm.

SHOPPING NOTES

Fiber rugs, whether of hemp, jute or grass, are appealing in new designs as well as colorings. Many of the materials may be bought by the yard so that rugs of unusual size and shape may be made.

Glove thread in various colors, loose woven into a wide braid so that any single thread may be easily pulled out to use, does away with the necessity of spools of thread of different colors.

Cretonne lamp shades in unique designs are sure to attract the woman seeking furnishings for the summer home or porch. They are very suitable, too, for the sun parlor.—Newark News.

James McCreery & Co.

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Will be continued for the remainder of the week.

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10,500 yards of Fancy Printed Crepe, also a complete line of plain colors, White or Black. 32 inches wide. value 25c, 18¢ yd.

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BLACK & COLORED DRESS GOODS

3,500 yards Imported French Wool Serge. Navy Blue and Black. 50 inches wide. 85c yd. value 1.50

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WOMEN'S HOSIERY

Black Thread Silk Stockings,—extra reinforced heels, soles and toes, guaranteed; medium weight. value 2.25, 1.50

Thread Silk Stockings with double tops, reinforced heels, soles and toes. value 1.15, 85c

Thread Silk Stockings with double cotton tops, heels, soles and toes. Black only. 65c value 85c

Medium Weight Lisle Stockings,—extra reinforced heels, soles and toes. Black or Tan. 50c value 75c

Silk Lisle Stockings with double tops, reinforced heels, soles and toes. Black, White and Tan. value 50c, 35c

Black Cotton or Lisle Stockings with double tops, reinforced. value 35c, 25c

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Abraham Lincoln Was Unique Figure in a Significant Century

By WOODROW WILSON

MY EARLIEST recollection is of standing at my father's gateway in Augusta, Ga., when I was 4 years old, and hearing some one pass and say that Mr. Lincoln was elected and there was to be war. Catching the intense tones of his excited voice, I remember running in to ask my father what it meant. What it meant, we shall not here today dwell upon. We shall rather turn away from those scenes of struggle and of unhappy fraternal strife, and recall what has happened since to restore our balance, to remind us of the permanent issues of history, to make us single-hearted in our love of America, and united in our purpose for her advancement. We are met here today to recall the character and achievements of a man who did not stand for strife, but for peace, and whose glory it was to win the affection alike of those whom he led and of those whom he opposed, as indeed a man and a king among those who mean the right.

It is not necessary that I should rehearse for you the life of Abraham Lincoln. It has been rehearsed in every schoolbook. It has been rehearsed in every family. It were to impeach your intelligence if I were to tell you the story of his life. I would rather attempt to expound for you the meaning of his life, the significance of his singular and unique career.

Nineteenth Century

It is a very long century that separates us from the year of his birth. The nineteenth century was crowded with many significant events—it seems to us in America as if were more crowded with significant events for us than for any other nation in the world—and that far year 1809 stands very near its opening, when men were only beginning to understand what was in store for them. It was a significant century, not only in the field of politics but in the field of thought. Do you realize that modern science is not older than the middle of the last century? Modern science came into the world to revolutionize our thinking and our material enterprises just about the time that Mr. Lincoln was uttering those remarkable debates with Mr. Douglas. The struggle which determined the life of the Union came just at the time when a new issue was joined in the field of thought, and men began to reconstruct their conceptions of the universe and of their relation to nature, and even of their relation to God. There is, I believe, no more significant century in the history of man than the nineteenth century, and its whole sweep is behind us.

That year 1809 produced, as you know, a whole group of men who were to give distinction to its annals in many fields of thought and of endeavor. To mention only some of the great men who were born in 1809: the poet Tennyson was born in that year, our own poet Edgar Allan Poe, the great Sherman, the great Mendelssohn, Chopin, Charles Darwin, William E. Gladstone and Abraham Lincoln. Merely read that list and you are aware of the singular variety of gifts and purposes represented. Tennyson was, to my thinking, something more than a poet. We are apt to be so beguiled by the music of his verse as to suppose that its charm and power lie in its music; but there is something about the poet which makes him the best interpreter, not only of life, but of national purpose, and there is to be found in Tennyson a great body of interpretation which utters the very voice of Anglo-Saxon liberty. That fine line in which he speaks of how English liberty has "broadened down from precedent to precedent" embodies the noble slowness, the very process and the very certainty of the forces which made men politically free in the great century in which he wrote. He was a master who saw into the heart of affairs, as well as a great musician who seemed to give them the symphony of sound.

And then there was our Poe, that exquisite workman in the human language, that exquisite artisan in all the nice effects of speech, the man who dreamed all the odd dreams of the human imagination, and who quickened us with all the singular stories that the mind can invent, and did it all with the nicety and certainty of touch of the consummate artist.

And then there were Chopin and Mendelssohn, whose music constantly rings in our ears and lifts our spirits to new sources of delight. And there was Charles Darwin with an insight into nature next to Newton's own; and Gladstone, who knew how to rule men by those subtle forces of oratory which shape the history of the world and determine the relations of nations to each other.

Lincoln Stands Unique

And then our Lincoln. When you read that name you are at once aware of something that distinguishes it from all the rest. There was in each of those other men some special gift, but not in Lincoln. You cannot pick Lincoln out for any special characteristic. He did not have any one of those peculiar gifts that the other men on this list possessed. He does not seem to belong in a list at all; he seems to stand unique and singular and complete in himself. The name makes the same impression upon the ear that the name of Shakespeare makes, because it is as if he contained a world within himself. And that is the thing which marks the singular stature and nature of this great—and we would fain believe, typical—American. Because when you try to describe the character of Lincoln you seem to be trying to describe a great process of nature. Lincoln seems to have been of general human use and not of particular and limited human use. There was no point

at which life touched him that he did not speak back to it instantly its meaning. There was no affair that touched him to which he did not give back life, as if he had communicated a spark of fire to kindle it. The man seemed to have, slumbering in him, powers which he did not exert of his own choice, but which woke the moment they were challenged, and for which no challenge was too great or comprehensive.

You know how slow, how almost sluggish the development of the man was. You know how those who consorted with him in his youth noted the very thing of which I speak. They would have told you that Abraham Lincoln was good for nothing in particular; and the singular fact is he was good for nothing in particular—he was good for everything in general. He did not narrow and concentrate his power, because it was meant to be diffused as the sun itself. And so he went through his youth like a man whose mind is never halted at any point where it becomes serious, to seize upon the particular endeavor or occupation for which it is intended. He went from one sort of partial success to another sort of partial success, or as his contemporaries would have said, from failure to failure, until—not until he found himself, but until, so to say, affairs found him, and the crisis of a country seemed suddenly to match the universal gift of his nature; until a great nature was summed up, not in any particular business or activity, but in the affairs of a whole country. It was characteristic of the man.

Have you ever looked at some of those singular statues of the great French sculptor Rodin—those pieces of marble in which only some part of a figure is revealed and the rest is left in the hidden lines of the marble itself; where there emerges the arm and the bust and the eager face, it may be of a man, but his body disappears in the general bulk of the stone and the lines fall off vaguely? I have often been made to think, in looking at those statues, of Abraham Lincoln. There was a little disclosed in him, but not all. You feel that he was so far from being exhausted by the demands of his life that more remained unrevealed than was disclosed to our view. The lines run off into infinity and lead the imagination into every great conjecture. We wonder what the man might have done, what he might have been, and we feel that there was more promise in him; that the force was so far from being exhausted that it had only begun to display itself in its splendor and perfection. No man can think of the life of Lincoln without feeling that the man was cut off almost at his beginning.

And so it is with every genius of this kind, not singular, but universal, because there were uses to which it was not challenged. You feel that there is no telling what it might have done in days to come when there would have been new demands made upon its strength and upon its versatility. He is like some great reservoir of living water which you can freely quaff but can never exhaust. There is something absolutely endless about the lines of such a life.

Characteristics Named

And you will see that that very fact renders it difficult indeed to point out the characteristics of a man like Lincoln. How shall you describe general human nature brought to its finest development—for such was this man. We say that he was honest; men used to call him "Honest Abe." But honesty is not a quality. Honesty is the manifestation of character. Lincoln was honest because there was nothing small or petty about him, and only smallness and pettiness in a nature can produce dishonesty. Such honesty is a quality of largeness. It is that openness of nature which will not condescend to subterfuge, which is too big to conceal itself. Little men run to cover and deceive you. Big men cannot and will not run to cover, and do not deceive you. Of course, Lincoln was honest. But that was not a peculiar characteristic of him; that is a general description of him. He was not small or mean, and his honesty was not produced by any calculation, but was the genial expression of the great nature that was behind it.

Then we also say of Lincoln that he saw things with his own eyes. And it is very interesting that we can pick out individual men to say that of them. The opposite of the proposition is, that most men see things with other men's eyes. And that is the pity of the whole business of the world. Most men do not see things with their own eyes. If they did they would not be so inconspicuous as they consent to be. What most persons do is to live up to formulas and opinions and believe them, and never give themselves the trouble to ask whether they are true or not; so that there is a great deal of truth in saying the trouble is, that men believe so many things that are not so, because they have taken them at second hand; they have accepted them in the form they were given to them. They have not reexamined them. They have not seen the world with their own eyes. But Lincoln saw it with his own eyes. And he not only saw the surface of it, but saw beneath the surface of it; for the characteristic of the seeing eye is that it is a discerning eye, seeing also that which is not caught by the surface; it penetrates to the heart of the subject it looks upon. Not only did this man look upon life with a discerning eye. If you read of his youth, and of his early manhood, it would seem that these were his only and sufficient pleasures. Lincoln seemed to covet nothing from his business except that it would give him leisure to do this very thing—to look at other people; to talk about them; to sit by the stove in the evening and discuss politics with them; to talk about all the

Life of Great Leader Portrayed Strongly in Work by the President-Elect—Development Traced of the Events That Culminated in Works of the Liberator

things that were going on, to make shrewd, penetrating comments upon them, to speak his penetrating jests.

I had a friend once who said he seriously thought that the business of life was conversation. There is a good deal of Mr. Lincoln's early life which would indicate that he was of the same opinion. He believed that, at any rate, the most attractive business of life was conversation; and conversation, with Lincoln, was an important part of the business of life, because it was conversation which uncovered the meanings of things and illuminated the hidden places where nobody but Lincoln had ever thought of looking.

You remember the very interesting story told about Mr. Lincoln in his early practice as a lawyer. Some business firm at a distance wrote to him and asked him to look into the credit of a certain man who had asked to have credit extended to him by the firm. Mr. Lincoln went around to see the man at his place of business, and reported to this effect: that he had found the man in an office which contained one table and two chairs, "but," he added, "there is a hole in the corner that would bear looking into." That anecdote, slight as it is, is typical of Lincoln. He sometimes found the character of the man lurking in a hole; and when his speech touched that character it was illuminated; you could not frame otherwise a better characterization. That seemed to be the business of the man's life; to look at things and to comment upon them; and his comment upon them was just as fearless and just as direct as it was shrewd and penetrating.

Caution Defined

I know some men can see anything they choose to see, but they won't say anything; who are dried up at the source by that enemy of mankind which we call caution. God save a free country from cautious men—men, I mean, cautious for themselves—for cautious men are men who will not speak the truth if the speaking of it threatens to damage them. Caution is the confidential agent of selfishness.

This man had no caution. He was absolutely direct and fearless. You will say that he had very little worldly goods to lose. He did not allow himself to be incumbered by riches, therefore he could say what he pleased. You know that men who are incumbered by riches are apt to be more silent than others. They have given hostages to fortune, and for them it is very necessary to maintain the status quo. Now Mr. Lincoln was not embarrassed in this way. A change of circumstances would suit him just as well as the permanency of existing circumstances. But I am confident that if Mr. Lincoln had had the gift of making money, he nevertheless would not have restrained his gift for saying things; that he nevertheless would have ignored

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the trammels and despised caution and said what he thought. But one interesting thing about Mr. Lincoln is that no matter how shrewd or penetrating his comment, he never seemed to allow a matter to grip him. He seemed so directly in contact with it that he could define things other men could not define; and yet he was detached. He did not look upon it as if he were part of it. And he was constantly salting all the delightful things that he said with the salt of wit and humor.

I would not trust a saturnine man, but I would trust a wit; because a wit is a man who can detach himself, and not get so buried in the matter he is dealing with as to lose that sure and free movement which a man can have only when he is detached. If a man can comment upon his own misfortunes with a touch of humor, you know that his misfortunes are not going to subdue or kill him. You should try to instill into every distressed friend the inclination to hold himself off at arm's length, and should assure him that, after all, there have been worse cases on record. Mr. Lincoln was not under the impression that his own misfortunes were unique, and he was not under the impression that the misfortunes of his fellowmen were unique or unalterable. Therefore he was detached; therefore he was a wit; therefore he told you a story to show that he was not so intense upon a matter that he could not recognize the funny side of it.

Not only that, but Lincoln was a singularly studious man—not studious in the ordinary, conventional sense. To be studious in the ordinary, conventional sense, if I may judge by my observation at a university, is to do the things you have to do and not understand them particularly. But to be studious, in the sense in which Mr. Lincoln was studious, is to follow eagerly and fearlessly the curiosity of a mind which will not be satisfied unless it understands. That is a deep studiousness: that is the thing which lays bare the map of life and enables men to understand the circumstances in which they live, as nothing else can do.

And what, comments Mr. Lincoln's studiousness to me is that the result of it was he did not have any theories at all. Life is a very complex thing. No theory that I ever heard propounded will match its varied pattern; and the men who are dangerous are the men

who are not content with understanding, but go on to propound theories, things which will make a new pattern for society and a new model for the universe. Those are the men who are not to be trusted. Because, although you steer by the north star, when you have lost the bearings of your compass, you nevertheless must steer in a path-way on the sea—you are not bound for the north star. The man who insists upon his theory insists that there is a way to the north star, and I know, and every one knows, that there is not—at least none yet discovered. Lincoln was one of those delightful students who do not seek to tie you up in the meshes of any theory.

Was Normal Man

Such was Mr. Lincoln—not a singular man; a very normal man, but normal in gigantic proportions—the whole character of him is on a great scale. Nature is not symmetrical like the Renaissance architecture. Nature is an architect who does not, in the least, mind putting a very different thing on one side from what it has put on the other. Your average architect wants to balance his windows; to have consistency and balance in the parts. But nature is not interested in that. Nature does what it pleases, and so did the nature of Lincoln. It did what it pleased, and was no more conventionalized and symmetrical than the body of the man himself.

Mr. Lincoln belonged to a type which is fast disappearing, the type of the frontiersman. And he belonged to a process which has almost disappeared from this country. Mr. Lincoln seemed slow in his development, but when you think of the really short span of his life and the distance he traversed in the process of maturing, you will see that it cannot be said to have been a slow process. Mr. Lincoln was bred in that part of the country where states were made as fast as men. Lincoln was made along with the states that were growing as fast as men were. States were born and came to their maturity, in that day, within the legal limit of 21 years, and the very pressure of that rapid change, the very imperious necessity of that quick process of maturing, was what made and moulded men with a speed and in a sort which have never since been matched. Here were the processes of civilization and of the building up of politics crowded into a single generation; and where such processes are crowded, men grow. Men could be picked out in the crude, and, if put in that crucible, could be refined out in a single generation into pure metal. That was the process which made Mr. Lincoln. We could not do it that way again, because that period has passed forever.

Mr. Lincoln could not have been born at any other time and he could not have been made in any other way. I took the liberty of saying in New York

the other day that it was inconceivable that Mr. Lincoln could have been born in New York. I did not intend thereby any disparagement of New York, but simply to point the moral that he could not have been born in a finished community. He had to be produced in a community that was on the make, in the making. New York is on the make but it is not in the making.

Mr. Lincoln, in other words, was produced by processes which no longer exist anywhere in America, and therefore, we are solemnized by this question: Can we have other Lincolns? We cannot do without them. This country is going to have crisis after crisis. God send they not be bloody crises, but they will be intense and acute. No body politic so abounding in life and so puzzled by problems as ours is can avoid moving from crisis to crisis. We must have the leadership of sane, genial men of universal use like Lincoln, to save us from mistakes and give us the necessary leadership in such days of struggle and of difficulty. And yet, such men will hereafter have to be produced among us by processes which are not characteristically American, but which belong to the whole world.

There was something essentially native, American, about Lincoln; and there will no doubt be something American about every man produced by the processes of America; but no such distinguished process as the process, unique and separate, of that early age can be repeated for us.

It seems to me serviceable, therefore, to ask ourselves what it is that we must reproduce in order not to lose the breed, the splendid breed, of men of this caliber. Mr. Lincoln we describe as "a man of the people," and he was a man of the people, essentially. But what do we mean by a "man of the people"? We mean a man, of course, who has his rootage deep in the experiences and the consciousness of the ordinary mass of his fellowmen; but we do not mean a man whose rootage is holding him at their level. We mean a man who, drawing his sap from such sources, has, nevertheless, risen above the level of the rest of mankind and has got an outlook over their heads, seeing horizons which they are too submerged to see; a man who finds and draws his inspiration from the common plane, but nevertheless has lifted himself to a new place of outlook and of insight; who has come out from the people and is their leader, not because he speaks from their ranks, but because he speaks for them and for their interests.

How Man of the People

Browning has said:

"A nation is but the attempt of many To rise to the completer life of one; And they who live as models for the mass Are singly of more value than they all."

Lincoln was of the mass, but he was so lifted and big that all men could look upon him, until he became the "model for the mass" and was "singly of more value than they all."

It was in that sense that Lincoln was "a man of the people." His sources were where all the pure springs are but his streams flowed down into other country and fertilized other plains, where men had become sophisticated with the life of an older age.

A great nation is not led by a man who simply repeats the talk of the street corners or the opinions of the newspapers. A nation is led by a man who hears more than those things; or who, rather, hearing those things, understands them better, unites them, puts them into a common meaning; speaks, not the rumors of the street, but a new principle for a new age; a man in whose ears the voices of the nation do not sound like the accidental and discordant notes that come from the voice of a mob, but concurrent and concordant like the united voices of a chorus, whose many meanings, spoken by melodious tongues, unite in his understanding in a single meaning and reveal to him a single vision, so that he can speak what no man else knows, the common meaning of the common voice. Such is the man who leads a great, free, democratic nation.

We must always be led by "men of the people," and therefore it behooves us to know them when we see them. How shall we distinguish them? Judged by this man, interpreted by this life, what is a "man of the people"? How

shall we know him when he emerges to our view?

Well, in the first place, it seems to me that a man of the people is a man who sees affairs as the people see them, and not as a man of particular classes or the professions sees them. You cannot afford to take the advice of a man who has been too long submerged in a particular profession—not because you cannot trust him to be honest and candid, but because he has been too long immersed and submerged, and through the inevitable pressure and circumstances of his life has come to look upon the nation from a particular point of view. The man of the people is a man who looks far and wide upon the nation and is not limited by a professional point of view. That may be a hard doctrine; it may exclude some gentlemen ambitious to lead; but I am not trying to exclude them by any arbitrary dictum of my own; I am trying to interpret so much as I understand of human history, and if human history has excluded them you cannot blame me. Human history has excluded them, as far as I understand it, and that is the end of the matter. I am not excluding them. In communities like ours, governed by general opinion and not led by classes, not dictated to by special interests, they are of necessity excluded. You will see that it follows that a man of the people is not subdued by any stuff of life that he has happened to work in; that he is free to move in any direction his spirit prompts. Are you not glad that Mr. Lincoln did not succeed too deeply in any particular calling; that he was sufficiently detached to be lifted to a place of leadership and to be used by the whole country? Are you not glad that he had not narrowed his view and understanding to any particular interest—that he did not think in the terms of interest but in the terms of life? Are you not glad that he had a myriad of contacts with the growing and vehement life of this country, and that, because of that multiple contact he was, more than any one else of his generation, the spokesman of the general opinion of this country?

Wiser Than Politicians

Why was it that Mr. Lincoln was wiser than the professional politicians? Because the professional politicians had burrowed into particular burrows and Mr. Lincoln walked on the surface and saw his fellowmen.

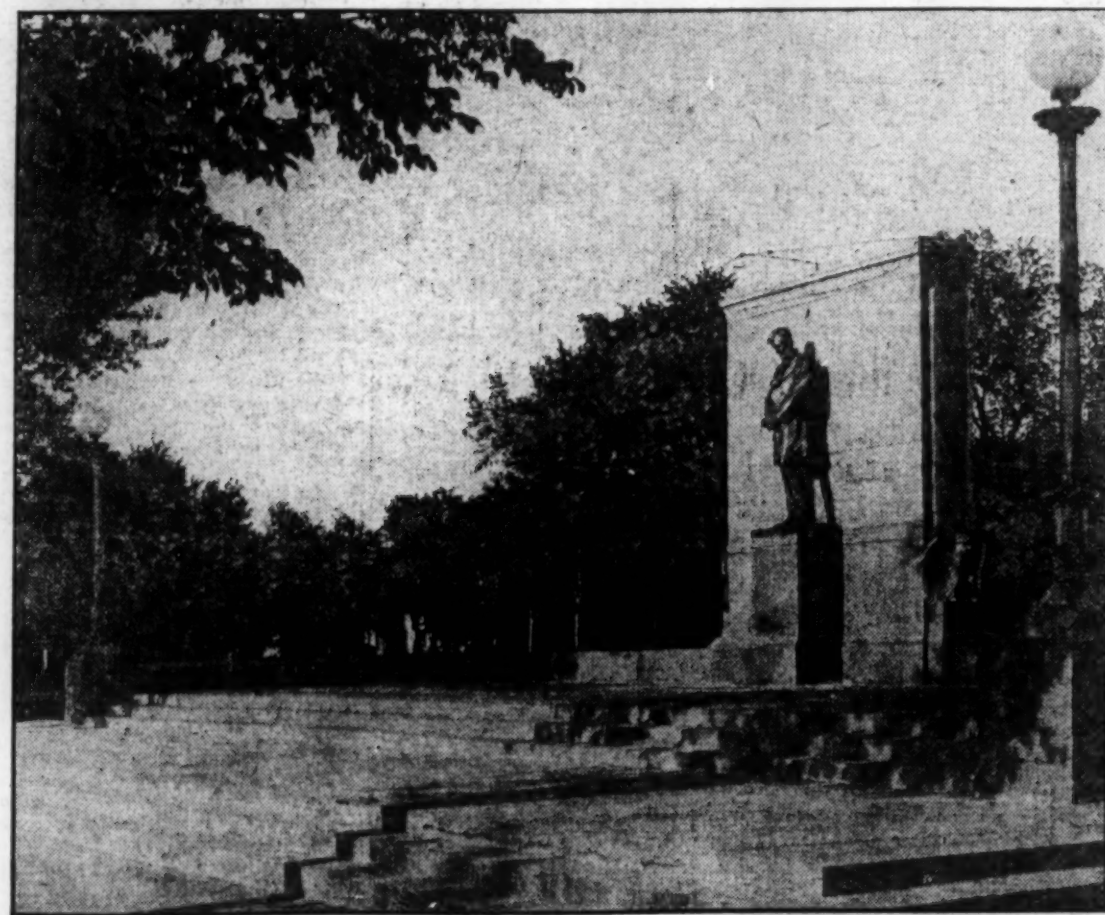
Why could Mr. Lincoln smile at lawyers and turn away from ministers? Because he had not had his contact with life as a lawyer has, and he had not lectured his fellowmen as a minister has. He was detached from every point of view and therefore superior—at any rate in a position to becoming superior—to every point of view. You must have a man of this detachable sort.

Moreover, you must not have a man, if he is to be a man of the people, who is standardized and conventionalized. Look to it that your communities, your great cities, do not impose too arbitrary standards upon the men whom you wish to use. Do not reduce men to standards. Let them be free. Do not compel them by conventions. Let them wear any clothes and look like anything they choose; let them do anything that a decent and an honest man may do without criticism; do not laugh at them because they do not look like you, or talk like you, or think like you. They are freer for that circumstance, because, as an English writer has said: "You may talk of the tyranny of Nero and Tiberius, but the real tyranny—the tyranny of your next door neighbor—the tyranny of tyranny like the tyranny of being obliged to be like him,"—of being considered a very singular person if you are not; of having men shrug their shoulders and say, "Singular young man, sir, singular young man; very gifted, but not to be trusted." Not to be trusted because unlike your own trustworthy self! You must take your leaders in every time of difficulty from among absolutely free men who are not standardized and conventionalized, who are at liberty to do what they think right and say what they think true; that is the only kind of leadership you can afford to have.

And then, last and greatest characteristic of all, a man of the people is a man who has felt that unspoken, that intense, that almost terrifying struggle of humanity, that struggle whose object is not to get forms of government, not

(Continued on page eight, column one)

LINCOLN MONUMENT DRAWS RENEWED NOTICE ON PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY



Statue of the emancipator recently unveiled in Lincoln, Neb., a noteworthy work of sculpture

LINCOLN, Neb.—The unveiling of the Lincoln monument in this city is still a matter of such recent occurrence that with the birthday anniversary of the great President today the people of the community are again directing their attention to a work classed among the most noteworthy sculpture in the land. This Lincoln statue, which is the work of Daniel Chester French, shows the President as he was often wont to stand in meditation. There is a small ornamental pedestal in front of a wide monumental tablet, that is the chief architectural feature. This tablet contains

the famous Gettysburg address. The statue itself is of bronze. The other decorative features are relief of classic faces on either side of the tablet, and decorative electroliers at the corner of the exedra.

Green granite from Rockport, Mass., is the material from which the architectural part of the memorial is made entirely. The central portion of the monument stands 17 feet 8 inches high. The base is 16 feet long. There is a heavy coping extending from the monument to the steps in front. This coping is 72

feet long. There are bronze lamp posts on the front corners, about 12 feet high. Eagles are carved at either end of the pedestals. The field inside the coping is laid in herring-bone fashion and is of vitrified brick.

The statue itself is 8 feet 6 inches high. Standing in the capitol grounds the memorial occupies a commanding position. Cooperating with Mr. French in giving the monument a fitting position were Kimball Bros. of this city who in the setting of the work pieces to Lincoln something decidedly appropriate and patriotic.

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN A UNIQUE FIGURE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

(Continued from page seven)

to realize particular formulas or make for any definite goal, but simply to live and be free. He has participated in that struggle; he has felt that life contained for him nothing but effort, effort from the rising of the sun to the going down of it. He has, therefore, felt a universal sympathy for those who struggle, a universal understanding of the unutterable things that were in their hearts and the unbearable burdens that were upon their backs. A man who has that vision, of how—

"Now touching good, now backward hurled,
Toils the indomitable world!"—
a man like Lincoln—understands. His was part of the toll; he had part and lot in the struggle; he knew the uncertainty of the goal mankind had but just touched and from which they had been hurled back; knew that no man who goes jauntily and complacently through the world will ever touch the springs of human action. Such a man with such a consciousness, such a universal human sympathy, such a universal comprehension of what life means, is your man of the people, and no one else can be.

Duty for Today

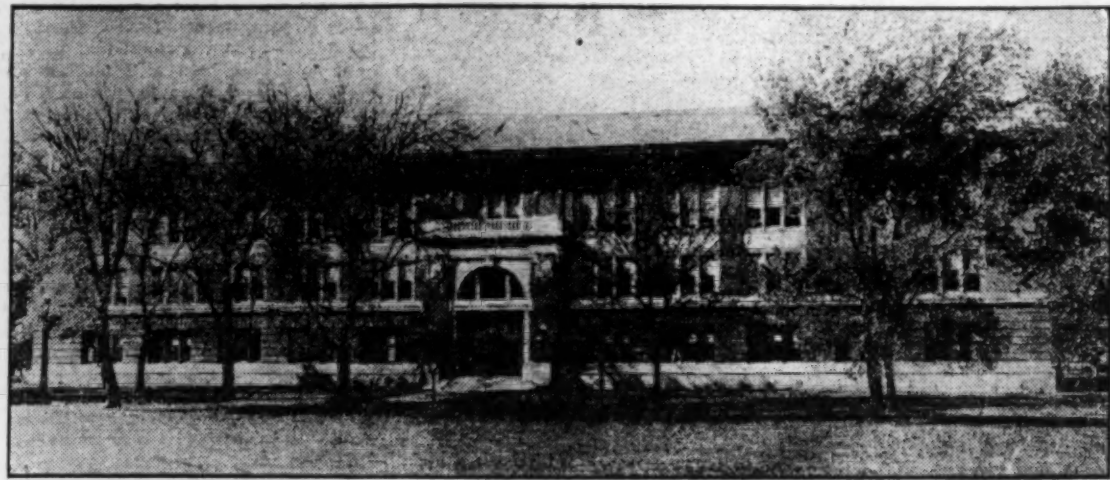
What shall we do? It always seems to me a poor tribute to a great man who has been great in action, to spend the hours of his praise by merely remembering what he was; and there is no more futile eulogy than attempted imitation. It is impossible to imitate Lincoln, without being Lincoln; and then it would not be an imitation. It is impossible to reproduce the circumstances of a past age. That ought to be a truism; that ought to be evident. We live and we have no other choice in this age, and the tasks of this age are the only tasks to which we are asked to address ourselves. We are not asked to apply our belated wisdom to the problems and perplexities of an age that is gone. We must have timely remedies, suitable for the existing moment. If that be true, the only way in which we can worthily celebrate a great man is by showing today that we have not lost the tradition of force which made former ages great, that we can reproduce them continuously in a kind of our own. You elevate the character of a man like Lincoln for his fellowmen to gaze upon, not as if it were an unattainable height, but as one of those conspicuous objects which men erect to mark the long lines of a survey, so that when they top the next hill they shall see that mark standing there where they have passed, not as something to daunt them, but as a high point by which they can lengthen and complete their measurements and make sure of their ultimate goal and achievement. That is the reason we erect the figures of men like this to be admired and looked upon, not as if we were men who walk backward and deplore the loss of such figures and of such ages, but as men who keep such heights in mind and walk forward, knowing that the goal of the age is to scale new heights and to do things of which their work was a mere foundation so that we shall not live like every other living thing by renewal; we shall not live by recollection, we shall not live by trying to recall the strength of the old tissue, but by producing new tissue. The process of life is a process of growth, and the process of growth is a process of renewal; and it is only in this way that we shall face the tasks of the future.

The tasks of the future call for men like Lincoln more audibly, more imperatively, than did the tasks of the time when civil war was brewing and the very existence of the nation was in the scale of destiny. For the things that perplex us at this moment are the things which mark, I will not say a warfare, but a division among classes; and when a nation begins to be divided into rival and contentant interests by the score, the time is much more dangerous than when it is divided into only two perfectly distinguishable interests which you can discriminate and deal with. If there are only two sides I can easily make up my mind which side to take, but if there are a score of sides then I must say to some man who is not immersed, not submerged, not caught in this struggle, "Where shall I go? What do you see? What is the movement of the mass? Where are we going? Where do you propose you should go?" It is then I need a man of the people, detached from this struggle yet cognizant of it all, sympathetic with it all, saturated with it all, to whom I can say, "How do you sum it up, what are the signs of the day, what does the morning say, what are the tasks that we must set our hands to?" We should pray, not only that we should be led by such men, but also that they should be men of the particular sweetness that Lincoln possessed.

Must Keep Cool

The most dangerous thing you can have in an age like this is a man who is intense and hot. We have heat enough; what we want is light. Anybody can stir up emotions, but who is master of men enough to take the saddle and guide those awakened emotions? Anybody can cry a nation awake to the necessities of reform, but who shall frame the reform but a man who is cool, who takes his time, who will draw you aside for a jest, who will say: "Yes, but not

LINCOLN HALL AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



This structure is dedicated today as memorial to emancipator who signed land grant act for this institution in 1862

ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY HONORS LINCOLN AT DEDICATION OF HALL

Exercises Today Emphasize What the President of the Civil War Period Did for Education of the Masses

BLISS PERRY TALKS

URBANA, Ill.—More than 40 college presidents are attending the exercises connected with the dedication of Lincoln hall, University of Illinois, today, which were planned with a view toward emphasizing what the President of the civil war period did for the education of the masses.

Prof. Bliss Perry, of Harvard University, was the first speaker. Professor Perry spoke on "Language and Literature." He was followed by Dr. Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, of Columbia University, who discussed "Philosophy," and Dr. Albert Shaw who spoke on "The Social Sciences."

Later in the day the actual dedication takes place, when there will be a memorial address by Dr. Hugh Black on "How Lincoln Appeared to Scotchman." Other addresses will be by the Governor of Illinois, the president of the board of trustees of the University of Illinois, the state architect who planned Lincoln hall and E. J. James, the president of the university.

Bishop William F. McDowell of Chicago will take for his subject "The dedication of the building to the study of the humanities, in memory of Abraham Lincoln, and in the name of the people of Illinois."

In the evening there will be a reception to the many distinguished guests of the university in Lincoln hall.

Lincoln Signed Act

It was Abraham Lincoln who as President of the United States signed the federal land grant act that in 1862 gave the University of Illinois its start. Years before the passage of the bill Mr. Lincoln had worked for a system of state universities based on federal land grants.

In a certain way President Lincoln is looked upon as one of the founders of today, tomorrow; let us see the other man, and see what he has to say; let us hear everybody, let us know what we are to do. In the meantime I have a capital story for your private ear. Let me take the strain off, let me unbend the steel. Don't let us settle this thing by fire but let us settle it by those cool, incandescent lights which show its real nature and color."

The most valuable thing about Mr. Lincoln was that in the midst of the strain of war, in the midst of the crash of arms, he could sit quietly in his room and enjoy a book that led his thoughts off from everything American, could wander in fields of dreams, while every other man was hot with the immediate contest. Always set your faith in a man who can withdraw himself, because only the man who can withdraw himself can see the stage; only the man who can withdraw himself can see affairs as they are.

And so the lesson of this day is faith in the common product of the nation; the lesson of this day is the future as well as the past leadership of men, wise men, who have come from the people. We should not be Americans deserving to call ourselves the fellow-countrymen of Lincoln if we did not feel the compulsion that his example lays upon us—the compulsion, not to heed him merely but to look to our own duty, to live every day as if that were the day upon which America was to be reborn and remade; to attack every task as if we had something here that was new and virginal and original, out of which we could make the very stuff of life, by integrity, faith in our fellowmen, wherever it is deserved, absolute ignorance of any obstacle that is insuperable, patience, indomitable courage, insight, universal sympathy—with that program opening our hearts to every candid suggestion, listening to all the voices of the nation, trying to bring in a new day of vision and of achievement.

the university and the Illinois Legislature in 1909, the one hundredth anniversary of Lincoln, appropriated the sum of \$250,000 to build the hall now completed.

The building is of brick and stone, and terra cotta. The central feature is a series of departmental libraries extending across the front of the building, on the first, second and third floors. Joining each seminar library are one or two conference rooms intended primarily for graduate students. The book capacity of the stacks to which students have free access is over 60,000 volumes, and the construction has been planned so as to admit a second story of stacks.

The class rooms and offices of the various departments are grouped, so far as practicable, about these seminar and conference rooms. In some cases rooms are used at the same time for private studies and classes.

In general, quarters are provided on the first floor for the classics and for the philosophical group or department; on the second floor, for English and modern languages; and on the third floor, for the social science group, comprising history, economics, politics and sociology.

Bureaus Provided

The fourth floor is largely set apart for the promotion of certain interests now for the first time adequately provided for in the literary departments. These include the bureau of municipal research, with the legislative and municipal reference libraries, which are being developed in connection with the department of political science; the Journal of English and German Philology, which is under the editorial supervision of the members of the faculty; and the research in Illinois history, which is being carried on by the university department of history in cooperation with the trustees of the state historical library.

The north and south wings of the fourth floor are set apart for two museums. The museum of classical archaeology and art comprises collections designed to show especially the effect on American life of the fine arts of the Greeks and Romans, particularly sculpture, and other forms of antiquities, by means of casts, photographs and original articles.

At the back, facing the visitor, is the grand marble stairway, in a recess of which is the niche for a statue of Lincoln.

On the outside across the front of the building and above the second story windows is a series of 10 panels in terra cotta, representing scenes in the life of Lincoln.

In a similar position on the two wings is a series of inscriptions containing quotation from Lincoln's speeches and writings flanked by medallion portraits in terra cotta of men prominent in state and nation who were closely associated with Lincoln in his work: Seward, Chase, Stanton, Welles, Grant, Farragut, Sumner, Adams, Greeley, Turner, Douglas, Trumbull, Yates, Oglesby, Logan, Lovejoy, Davis, Palmer, Koerner and Medill.

Lincoln Letter Cited

That President Lincoln full well appreciated the importance of higher education to the community, even to those who could not obtain it for themselves in person, is evident from the following quotation taken from a letter written to Dr. John Maclean, president of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University) Dec. 27, 1864, after Lincoln had been notified that the trustees of that institution had conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws:

"I am most thankful if my labors have seemed to conduct to the preservation of those institutions under which alone we can expect good government—and in its train, sound learning and the progress of the liberal arts."

It was decided to make this building a memorial to Abraham Lincoln, the first citizen of this state to be elected President of the United States, the signer of the bill which made the state university possible, and the consistent and persevering friend of higher education in state and nation.

In general, quarters are provided on the first floor for the classics and for the philosophical group or department; on the second floor, for English and modern languages; and on the third floor, for the social science group, comprising history, economics, politics and sociology. The north and south wings of the fourth floor are set apart for two museums. The museum of classical archaeology and art comprises collections designed to show especially the influence on our American life of the fine arts of the Greeks and Romans, particularly sculpture and other forms of antiquities,

by means of casts, photographs and original articles.

The second museum, the museum of European culture, occupies the north wing of the building and contains much illustrative material.

The museum of classic art was opened on Nov. 8. Prof. George Henry Chase of Harvard delivered the dedication address. The museum of European culture was opened Feb. 6, at which time Prof. Kuno Franke of Harvard delivered two addresses.

COPY OF QUARTO ISSUED IN 1669 IS BOUGHT FOR \$835

NEW YORK—At the sale of Mrs. L. D. Alexander's library by the Anderson Auction Company, George E. Littlefield of Boston paid \$835 for a copy of the rare original edition of Nathaniel Morton's "New England's Memorial." This work, a small quarto, was issued at Cambridge, Mass., in 1669, by Samuel Green and Marmaduke Johnson, on the first printing press established in British America. Until recently it was believed that an English edition was published in the same year, but Albert Matthews of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, now declares that the Cambridge man's issue is the first and only 1669 edition. Gabriel Weiss paid \$301 for a set of the Boston 1896-1903 edition of "The Writings of Bret Harte."

RATIONAL GOLF By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

A bit of golfing news which has recently created quite an impression in Great Britain is the announcement that Abe Mitchell has decided to join the ranks of professionals. This is indeed a serious loss to the amateur forces for as every one knows Mr. Mitchell was the runner-up in the British last year and forced Mr. Ball to play 39 holes in the final before he (Mr. Ball) could claim his eighth victory in this event. Any one who knows "Johnnie" Ball and his wonderful match play temperament, will have some idea of what kind of golf his opponent must have to put up. Mr. Mitchell has represented England against Scotland in amateur international matches and was a bronze medalist in the British in 1911. In writing of the final last year Mr. Hilton says in the Belfast News Letter:

That Abe Mitchell was a little unfortunate not to win the championship at Westward Ho! I am convinced, but from a purely ethical point of view it is, perhaps, better that he did not prove successful, as if he really intended to eventually join the professional ranks I cannot help considering that it would not have been an advantage to the game to have his name inscribed upon the amateur championship trophy, for, although, to some my views may possibly appear to favor of narrow-mindedness, I cannot think that it in any way adds to the dignity of amateur golf to utilize it as a preliminary stepping stone to professionalism.

Mr. Mitchell's game is sound and strong in every department, and he is very highly rated in England, according to Bernard Darwin, in the Sunday Times.

The one point in Mr. Mitchell's game, as to the exact merits of which people differ a good deal, is his putting. I have had the pleasure of toiling round Ashdown forest after him several times and have watched him play a good deal, and I do not know exactly where to place him as a putter. His method is somewhat not quite convincing; it is truly said by his critics that he stabs the ball, but then it may be retorted with equal truth that he stabs it very often into the hole. To a player at Westward Ho! who said, "I don't like his way of putting," Horace Hutchinson replied, "You'll like it still less when you play against him," and this remark was justified a day or two afterwards, by the overwhelming defeat of the critic. It certainly does not look a good way of putting, that "push shot" of his, for it really does rather resemble the much-discussed "push shot" with the club coming down on to the ball and thence on to the ground. It looked as if the owner of it would be very bad if he went off. As to that I cannot speak, because I have never seen Mr. Mitchell what I should call badly of his putting. I have seen him miss some putts, but that is quite a different affair.

LINCOLN IS HONORED BY BOSTON CITIZENS IN VARIED FASHION

(Continued from page one)

a few instances they will be held on the regular day of the assembly when the whole school gets together in one big hall for special exercises. This takes place once each week. The programs vary, but as a rule they are composed of talks or addresses, with patriotic songs and recitations.

Speakers in various schools, furnished by J. R. Lewis, chairman of the patriotic instructors, G. A. R., were:

Charlestown High, Thomas F. Smith. English High, Col. John E. Gilman. Girls' High, the Rev. Alexander Blackburn.

High School of Commerce, Hon. A. S. Roe. Hyde Park High, Gen. Thomas R. Mathews.

South Boston High, Amos Starkey. Reading High, the Rev. Alexander Blackburn.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

Bigelow school.

Blackinton school.

Boston industrial school.

Bowdoin school.

Christopher Gibson school.

Dearborn school.

Dudley school.

Elihu Greenwood school.

Elliot school.

Everett school.

Francis Parkman school.

Frothingham school.

George Putnam school.

Girls' Latin school.

Henry L. Pierce school.

John Cheverus school.

Lowell school.

Martin school.

Mary Hemenway school.

Oliver Wendell Holmes school.

Phillips Brooks school.

Quincy school.

Roger Wolcott school.

Samuel Adams school.

Sherwin school.

Trade school for girls.

Warren school.

William E. Russell school.

Baker Memorial M. E. church.

Boston Street M. E. church.

Hyde Park M. E. church.

Phillips Congregational church.

Somerville Baptist church.

Sacred Heart church.

St. Mary's church.

Henry S. Treadwell.

Arthur Neilson.

Capt. James H. Briggs.

J. W. C. Gilman.

Edwin M. Norton.

Israel H. DeWolf.

Capt. James H. Briggs.

Rupert J. Chute.

Col. John E. Gilman.

Capt. Thomas Henry.

Thomas Langlan.

Thomas F. Smith.

Walter S. Parker.

Col. John E. Gilman.

Benjamin F. Briggs and his.

Glee Club, composed of.

Joseph G. Irons.

William E. Cortwell.

James G. Kelley.

Charles G. Robinson.

Frank Gardner.

T. Benton Kelley.

The Rev. George W. Pierce.

The Rev. Frank B. Cressey.

Benjamin F. Briggs and comrades.

Walter S. Parker.

Eben W. Pike.

Benjamin A. Ham.

Walter S. Parker.

George E. Harrington.

Augustus Hatch.

The Rev. George W. Nead.

Capt. James H. Briggs.

Lynn, the Rev. Frank B. Cressey.

Capt. James H. Briggs.

The Rev. Alexander Blackburn.

Rupert J. Chute.

Walter S. Parker.

The Rev. Alexander Blackburn will speak at post 144 hall, Charlestown at 5 p. m.

Recess was just over and the boys and girls in the upper grades of the Abraham Lincoln school on Ferdinand street waited expectantly this morning for the signal that would call them into the big assembly room, on the anniversary day of the man for whom the school was named. They had been studying about him for weeks and now they were going to have exercises in his honor.

At length the bell sounded, all rose from their seats and the members of the orchestra went at once to their places on the platform, ready with their instruments. George W. Ransom, the master of the school, and some visitors were already on the platform. At a word from him the orchestra began to play and in marched the children, some 900 of them, and took their places in orderly rows with soldier-like precision. When all had assembled they joined in singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

Union Defenders day is being celebrated this evening in Grand Army hall, Lynn, by post 5, G. A. R., the Women's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans and guests. Ernest E. Hobson of Palmer will be the speaker.

Sons of Veterans will hold exercises as follows: Camp 3 of Somerville at the Bow Street Methodist church, Union square; camp 40 of Roxbury will be addressed by Norman H. White of the camp on the "Life of Lincoln."

On Thursday evening camp 49 of Natick will meet, camp 9 of Boston will have a benefit entertainment, and camp 140

of good size. Then the children applauded until the hall rang with their enthusiasm. The flag bearers ranged themselves in their former places and then marched to the rear of the stage where all might see the flags.

Mr. Ransom then told how the big flag and nine smaller ones like those that had been presented to them this morning had been donated through the kindness of the department of Massachusetts Women's Relief Corps some time ago, and that how Tuesday he had been called up on the telephone and asked if the ladies might give them enough flags so that one could be kept permanently in each of the classrooms. These were the flags, and the ladies on the platform represented the large organization of women who gave them.

Mrs. Mary E. Holbrook of South Weymouth, department president of the corps spoke briefly of the desire of the corps that the boys and girls stand for the truth whatever the cost. Mrs. Carrie F. Loring of East Braintree, in charge of the department of patriotic instruction told some stories of Lincoln. Mrs. Lue S. Wadsworth, past national patriotic instructor, and Mrs. Myra A. Raymond, patriotic instructor of Reynolds corps, No. 102, were presented to the school. It was announced that nine of the 31 flags, which were presented today were sent by Mrs. Bertha Fay of Melrose in the name of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts.

When these exercises were over the children carried out a program that had been prepared some time ago. It included original compositions regarding Lincoln, recitations about his Gettysburg address, and quotations from his speeches.

A similar program will be carried out this afternoon by the children in the primary grades.

At the Boston Latin school the pupils were addressed this morning by Col. I. M. Meekins of North Carolina, an officer in the Confederate army. Colonel Meekins showed every honor to the character of Lincoln and aroused in his hearers a strong patriotism and love for their country.

A. S. Roe of Worcester addressed the pupils of the High School of Commerce. Mr. Roe is regarded as one of the best patriotic speakers in Massachusetts and James E. Downey, headmaster, has been trying to get him at the school for two years. The Rev. E. H. Byington of West Roxbury addressed the pupils of the West Roxbury school on Lincoln. The Rev. Alexander Blackburn talked to the pupils of the Girls high school today. Col. John E. Gilman, at one time commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. and now in charge of the soldiers' relief department of the United States government, located in Boston, addressed the pupils and teachers of the Girls Latin school.

At the Lowell elementary school in Jamaica Plain the Rev. George W. Pierce, G. A. R. veteran, gave reminiscences of Lincoln. Capt. James H. Briggs, another veteran of the G. A. R., spoke to the pupils of the Warren school in Charlestown. After the exercises in the assembly hall Captain Briggs came down to the new passageway connecting the Warren building with some of the smaller buildings and shook hands with the primary children. The Warren school was named for a hero of the Revolution in a contest that was fought almost on the very site of the school.

Members of the Massachusetts House of Representatives will be addressed by William H. Lewis, assistant United States attorney-general, on the emancipation of the negro, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the emancipation proclamation.

Special exercises, including patriotic songs and speeches by veterans of the G. A. R. and other prominent men, will be held in the schools about Boston where the afternoon sessions will be omitted.

Governor Foss commended in his proclamation for the observance of the day that the young people of the state emulate the ideals of personal character ascribed to Lincoln and that the memory of his public service and private virtues be perpetuated in the commonwealth.

Congressman Samuel W. McCall will speak tonight on Lincoln at the monthly dinner of the Unitarian Club, to be held at the Hotel Vendome.

Flavel S. Luther, president of Trinity College at Hartford, Conn., Col. J. M. Meekin of the South. Greenwell McLaughlin of Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., and Levi Gould will speak tonight at the dinner of the Middlesex Club at the Hotel Brunswick.

Grafton D. Cushing, speaker of the Massachusetts House, will preside at the annual dinner of the Lincoln Republican Club at the American house tonight. State Treasurer Elmer A. Stevens, Councilor Guy A. Ham and former Representative Clement G. Morton will speak on Lincoln.

The North End Union Athletic Club will honor Lincoln by a dinner tonight at the Boston City Club. Dr. Samuel Small will be toastmaster. Among the speakers will be the Rev. E. A. Horton, chaplain of the Senate; Professors Bailey and Sanders; S. F. Hubbard, superintendent of the North End Union; H. J. Channel, George E. Evans and T. J. Connelly.

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will be addressed by J. D. Brooks, superintendent of schools of Natick.

Among the church observances of the day the first will be at noon in King's chapel, when the Rev. William Stafford Jones of Newport, R. I., will talk on "Lincoln, the Spiritual Democrat."

At Park street church, beginning at 8 p. m., Albert E. Pillsbury, former attorney-general, will deliver an address entitled "Lincoln, the Emancipator." Bishop J. W. Hamilton will preside.

At the First United Presbyterian church, West Brookline street and Warren avenue, there will be an observance in the evening under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance. There will be several addresses in the sign language in regard to Lincoln.

At 184 Bay State road this afternoon Mrs. Charles H. Wood will entertain at luncheon her fellow members of Old Colony chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. George B. Rice will hold a reception in honor of the day at the Boston Art Club from 5 to 7 p. m. There will be music, as well as addresses by the Rev. Thomas Van Ness and Nathan Haskell Dole.

The Boston Young Men's Christian Union will observe the anniversary tonight under the auspices of the Union Debating Club, assisted by the Union Orchestral Club. Addresses by Robert E. Alleyne, a member of the club, and Stacy B. Southworth, the leader and director, with music by the Orchestral Club will make up the program.

The Merrimack Club of the West End will hold its annual dinner in honor of the anniversary tonight at its club home, 38 Chambers street. Jacob Applebaum will deliver an address on Lincoln.

Max Henry Newman is to be the speaker at the Lincoln celebration of the Max H. Newman Club, to be held in Jubilee hall, Roxbury, Thursday evening. The subject will be, "The Ideal Man, or What Can We Do to Emulate Lincoln?"

Burbank's New Shasta Daisy The Westralia

STATE ALIEN BOARD TO HELP IMMIGRANT IS URGED AT HEARING

Several Speakers Indorse Petition for Appointment of Special Commission to Investigate Conditions

MR. TURNER DIRECTS

Miss Frances Keller of New York Describes What Has Been Done by Similar Organization in Her City

A continued hearing was given today by the committee on social welfare on the resolve of Representative Bothwell of New York for the appointment by the Governor of a special commission to investigate the status of immigrants and aliens in this state and a similar petition of Philip Davis and others for the appointment of a commission to investigate the social conditions, welfare and educational opportunities of aliens in this state. Former Representative Turner of Waltham conducted the hearing for the petitions.

Miss Frances Keller, secretary of the special commission which made a similar investigation in New York, said that conditions in Boston are not much different from those in New York except in their scope.

"The commission should make an industrial survey in the different communities as an aid to employers and employees," said Miss Keller. "We should have special facilities for the civic education of the immigrant. It is a function of the state and would save him from coming in contact with the graft system first."

"There should be some place where small difficulties and complaints could be straightened out without recourse to the courts. This has been done in New York, where 8000 complaints have been handled in eight months. Of these 20 per cent were not properly court cases."

The committee of the Twentieth Century Club in charge of the work in behalf of the immigration commission, has issued a circular in which it says that Massachusetts needs a constructive immigration policy which should be determined by a study of existing conditions under the direction of a commission.

The federal immigration commission has recommended among other things, says the committee, better protection of the United States against debarred classes, sufficient appropriation to enforce the immigration laws, different method of appointment of boards of special inquiry, action on the part of the states to prevent exploitation, a limited extension of the federal division of information, different method of determining the necessity of importing skilled labor.

Relative to the work of a state immigration commission the committee says in part:

"Our federal bureau of information, established in 1907, aids about 5000 people a year to find employment and gives information to about 12,000 a year. Information is granted on request. A distribution of information is needed. State employment bureaus could cooperate in this work."

"The need of increased facilities for instruction of adults in English and civics is apparent. These matters are untouched by the federal commission. The bureau of naturalization demands a knowledge of English and all American institutions, but does not provide for such instruction. This is left to the politician and philanthropist. We need a school of citizenship with regular and graded courses in English and civics."

"Educational opportunities should be demanded by the state in small industrial communities, under 10,000. Library facilities for aliens should be increased in their own language. Federal and state authorities should get together in working out a cooperative policy for the assimilation of immigrants."

Protection is said to be needed for immigrants at landing stations, on trains, in construction camps and in securing educational facilities.

CLUB HOUSE FUND AMOUNTS TO \$2300

It was reported at the meeting of the Professional Women's Club, at the Hotel Somerset, yesterday afternoon, that the clubhouse fund has reached almost \$2300 and there is a balance in the general fund of \$820.

It was announced that Miss Frances G. Curtis, who has just been elected a member of the Boston school board, will be among the guests at the luncheon of the club on Thursday, Feb. 13, at Hotel Somerset.

PLAY ENTERTAINS ROXBURY ALUMNI

There was presented as the main feature at the annual reunion and dinner of the class of '94, Roxbury high school, last night at the Hotel Thorndike, a comedy playlet entitled "Mary Jane." The cast included Mrs. Matthew C. Walsh, Miss Ethel Pierce, Richard B. Perrin, Fred G. Smith, S. C. McIntire, Matthew C. Walsh and Arthur M. Wiggins.

ATTY. GEN. WICKERSHAM PRAISED BY MR. TAFT

WASHINGTON—President Taft declared Tuesday night in an address at a farewell dinner tendered to Attorney-General Wickersham by his associates in the department of justice that "if the Sherman antitrust law is enforced in the next administration as it has been during the past four years the trust question is going to be settled in this country, and it is going to be settled by the lawful acquiescence of the business interests of the country."

If any vindication of Mr. Wickersham's enforcement of the Sherman law was needed, the President continued, all that was necessary was to read the criticisms of that official. Despite these criticisms, the President declared, Mr. Wickersham had gone ahead and shown the public that the Sherman law could accomplish something.

"I look back over the last four years with a good deal of pleasure, because it seems to me that even now I can see a change in the public attitude toward the action of Attorney General Wickersham and the work he has done in the last four years," said the President.

"I am not in the confidence of the coming administration," he continued, "whose good fortune I am anxious in every way to promote. But I venture just a thought that if my friend, the incoming President, could put his hand on as certainly successful an attorney-general as I have had, he would be greatly rejoiced tonight."

"I want to emphasize with all the vigor that is within me that the attorney-general in the discharge of his duty has had no back-door passage to his office."

Solicitor General Bullitt pointed to achievements of Attorney General Wickersham's administration, one being plans for the dissolution of the Union Pacific merger.

The attorney general declared that the success of his administration was due to two things—the unfailing support President Taft had given the department, and second, to the constant and loyal support of his subordinate officials.

Sham and the work he has done in the last four years," said the President.

"I am not in the confidence of the coming administration," he continued, "whose good fortune I am anxious in every way to promote. But I venture just a thought that if my friend, the incoming President, could put his hand on as certainly successful an attorney-general as I have had, he would be greatly rejoiced tonight."

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MUSIC

MR. MARSHALL LECTURES

With Miss Alice Nielsen, soprano, and Rodolfo Fornari, baritone, assisting in musical illustrations. John P. Marshall lectured before a large audience in Jacob Sleeper hall, Boston University, Tuesday afternoon on Mozart's opera "Don Giovanni." Mr. Marshall by way of introduction gave a cursory view of Mozart's life and music and discussed the main characteristics of the composer's dramatic masterpiece on the theme of Don Juan. Mr. Marshall emphasized the legendary importance of the drama itself, ranking the leading figure in it with Don Quixote, Hamlet and Faust. He described the personages associated with Don Giovanni in the drama as important and finely differentiated types. Leporello he compared to Falstaff, a true "buffo" character, and as a musical portrayal an artistic achievement. Zerlina he showed to be a comedy mixture of purposes, mischievous, vain because of the attention of Don Giovanni, yet faithful to Mozart.

MRS. HOLBACH TO GIVE LECTURE ON THE BALKAN WAR

Mrs. Maude M. Holbach of England, author of several books on the Balkan peninsula, is in Boston for a brief visit and to lecture on "The Balkans," for the benefit of the Red Cross work in that war.

She is to be entertained today by the Boston Authors Club at the Hotel Kensington. Saturday noon she will be a guest and speaker at the Twentieth Century Club and early next week she will give her illustrated Balkan lecture in the Copley Plaza.

This is Mrs. Holbach's first visit to Boston. Her first literary work was a description of conditions in California, having been an outcome of her first voyage to America 18 years ago.

MR. WALSH TALKS TO CREDIT MEN

College men are apt to overlook the point of view of the masses and are therefore not so well fitted for government service, in the opinion of Lieut. Gov. David I. Walsh, expressed in speaking to the Boston Credit Men's Association at the dinner at Young's hotel last night. His subject was "Humanitarianism in Government." George C. Morton, president of the association, presided.

Opposition to the Bourne plan for changing Copley square was recorded by the association in a resolution to favor the Boston Art Club plan for retaining the triangle. Leroy D. Peavey discussed "Mercantile Losses Due to Bad Accounts." The Rev. J. Stanley Durkin of the South Congregational church, Brockton, spoke on "The Faith of a Credit Man," and A. H. Decatur, vice-president, described the growth and the work of the Credit Men's Association.

MORE TIME FOR INSTRUCTION AIM

Declaring that the gravest situation of our modern city civilization is that boys and girls between 14 and 16 are being trained to become proletarians, Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, told the members of the Harvard Improvement Association at its meeting last night that the pressing need of education today is a bill making it compulsory for employers to give children a few hours a week from their work to continue their education. Mr. Dyer was the principal speaker. His subject was "The Evolution of the Home and Its Influence on the Schools."

During the discussion of other matters, transportation facilities between Boston and Dorchester—steam and trolley—were deplored.

TURKISH NATION AFFECTED

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Knox has had his attention called by the Ottoman embassy to the section of the Burnett-Dillingham immigration bill, which would prohibit the entry into the United States to "all polygamists, or persons who admit their belief in the practice of polygamy." Should the bill become law, including this provision, it would affect the entire Mahometan world, including the Turkish nation.

PRINCIPALS URGED TO AID

Speakers in the monthly meeting of school principals of the Boston public schools yesterday urged that principals establish close relation in aid of pupils. At the school masters' dinner at Youngs hotel later the speakers were Edward Southworth, Orlando D. Dimick, Herbert S. Weaver, Lincoln Owen and Silas C. Stone.

MUSIC PUBLISHERS MEET

Members of the Boston Music Publishers Association held their annual meeting and dinner at the Parker House Tuesday evening. The following officers were elected: Dr. James A. Riley, president; C. A. Woodman, vice-president; William T. Small, secretary-treasurer.

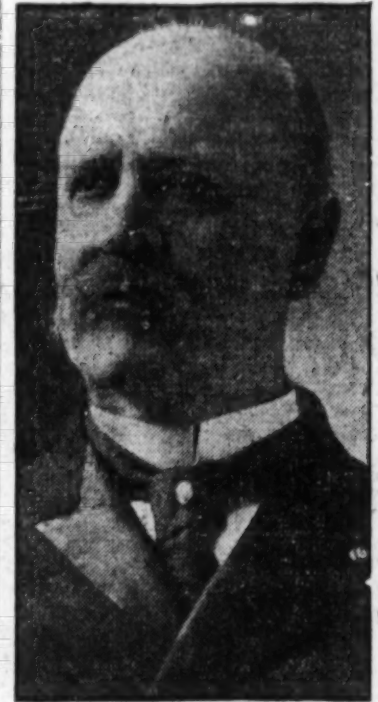
RAILROADS IS TOPIC

ACTON, Mass.—At the meeting of the Acton Grange last evening, Ferdinand A. Wyman, a former member of the Massachusetts Legislature, gave a talk on "A Century of Railroad Progress." He showed the necessity of close cooperation between the transportation companies and the public.

TUFTS CONCERT IS GIVEN

MEDFORD, Mass.—The first of the two mid-year concerts of the Tufts college Glee and Mandolin clubs was held last night in Goddard chapel. The concert will be given Friday evening.

GEORGIA SENATOR APPOINTED TO FILL TERM UNTIL JUNE



SENATOR A. O. BACON

ATLANTA, Ga.—Senator A. O. Bacon, whose term in the United States Senate expires March 4, was on Tuesday appointed by Governor Brown to serve for the period intervening between that time and an election by the state Legislature in June. Senator Bacon was nominated in the primaries last fall for another term and is to be reelected by the Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD MEN MEET MR. MELLE

SPRINGFIELD, Ct.—Charles S. Mellen, president of the New Haven railroad system, held a conference in the Odd Fellows building on Pynchon street with the new municipal transportation commission regarding Springfield's river front and railroad plans.

It was said that the Springfield commission presented to President Mellen a statement embodying the changes which Springfield desires to have made in the riverfront and the New Haven railroad. Mr. Mellen agreed to submit the plans to the engineers of the New Haven road and submit findings to the commission as to the cost of each plan.

Mr. Mellen promised that the engineers will file the reports of the work with the Springfield transportation commission.

CLUB PRESENTS OPERA "MIKADO"

Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera "The Mikado" was presented Tuesday evening in Gordon's theater, Chelsea, by the Mendelssohn Club of that city, under the direction of Osbourne McConathy, supervisor of music in the Chelsea public schools.

One of the features was the work of the chorus of 60 mixed voices who participated in the various numbers. Leon Dadman was Ko-Ko, George Willey Poon-Bah and Mrs. Mabel Stanaway Briggs Katisha. Mrs. Louise Reynolds portrayed Yum-Yum, Mrs. Lillian Thornquist Petti-Sing and Miss Lillie McLean Peep-Bo.

EXTENDED COURSE DATES ANNOUNCED

The extension service of the Massachusetts Agricultural College will hold extension schools at Littleton, Hubbardston and Sterling from Feb. 10-14, 17-21, 24-27, respectively. Dairying, breeding, fruit growing, soils and crops, poultry, with exhibitions in corn and stock judging are the chief features in the men's section.

For the women there is a homemaking course presided over by Miss Alice Buice of the Worcester Trade school. The cooking of meats and other foods will be discussed and practically worked out and the general relations of women and the home thoroughly reviewed.

AMERICAN BOYS WILL VISIT ETON

An invitation received from England assures the American school boys' party a day at Eton on their coming European trip. It is expected that the boys will be informally received at Windsor castle if the King is in residence. Previous invitations include those received from Oxford, Edinburgh and Cambridge Universities, as well as the public schools of Rugby, Harrow and Winchester. The boys will also journey into Holland, Germany, France and Switzerland.

EVERETT BOARD HOLDS DINNER

More than 500 persons were present at the sixth annual dinner of the Everett Board of Trade held in the state armory last night. Women were entertained at the tables.

Lieut. Gov. David I. Walsh was the principal speaker, and the other speakers were Cy Warman of the Grand Trunk railroad, Assistant District Attorney Nelson P. Brown, president of the Board of Trade; Mayor James Chambers and P. J. McShane, president of the Malden Board of Trade. Col. E. Leroy Sweetser presided.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

LYNNFIELD

Dr. Franklin W. Freeman, Everett Richards, J. Winslow Perkins, George Hatch and William E. Gilson, representing the Center Civic League, and William S. Abbott, Willard F. Pierce, Frank Newhall, Charles Russell and Henry W. Pelton of the South Lynnfield Improvement Association, form a joint committee to investigate plans for a new school building at South Lynnfield.

Miss Bessie S. Hayward, teacher at the South school has resigned and on March 3 will take a position in Peabody high school.

LEXINGTON

Mrs. Leila D. Pernock spoke at the meeting of the Lexington Outlook Club yesterday afternoon in Old Belfry Club hall.

Arthur C. Stone will speak on "Court Experiences" this evening before the Lexington grange, Patrons of Husbandry, in Historic hall.

George E. Huntley, a missionary in China, will speak in the First Baptist church tonight.

ABINGTON

William P. Burnham gave an illustrated lecture on "The Yellowstone Park" before the members of the boys' department and the Polish class of the Y. M. C. A. in the association rooms last evening.

A citizens' caucus for the nomination of candidates for town officers will be held in Standish hall this evening.

EVERETT

The annual banquet of the Board of Trade was held last evening in the state armory. Col. E. Leroy Sweetser was toastmaster, and the speakers were Lieutenant-Governor Walsh, former Congressman William S. McNary, Cy Warman, Mayor Chambers, President Nelson P. Brown of the Mystic Valley Waterways Association and others.

MEDFORD

A supper will be served tonight for the benefit of the Medford Union. Robert Lincoln O'Brien will be the speaker.

The Board of Trade and the Winter Hill Improvement Association will present a petition to the Boston Elevated asking that a new line for surface cars be built from Sullivan square over Mystic avenue to Medford square.

MIDDLEBORO

The Middleboro Commercial Club has appointed a committee to investigate the cost of a club building.

The Republican town committee has organized with George A. Jones chairman, Henry W. Sears, Jr., secretary, and Harlan L. Cushman treasurer.

NEWTON

The annual meeting of the Newton Golf Club will be held at Hunnewell clubhouse this evening.

Alton E. Briggs, executive secretary of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, will speak tomorrow morning before the Newton Center Woman's Club at Bray hall.

ROCKLAND

The Union Glee Club has elected: President, E. T. Wright; vice-president, Dr. C. E. Knight; clerk, Charles S. Beal; financial secretary, Joseph W. Richards; treasurer, Harry S. Torrey; directors, B. A. Burrell, Burton O. Estes, James H. Hunt, E. T. Wright, Joseph W. Richards, William A. Studley, George W. Torrey, Harry S. Torrey, Dr. C. E. Knight and James S. Hayes.

QUINCY

The Men's Club of Wollaston Unitarian church held a meeting in the vestry Tuesday evening. George L. Warren of Boston talked on "The Homeless and the Tramp."

The ward 6 Patriotic Association holds a meeting at the residence of Frank E. Badger, 15 Clive street, this evening.

MALDEN

Malden Teachers Club will hold a colonial social at the high school this evening.

Mrs. J. W. Mover was installed last evening as most excellent chief of Rebekah Temple of Pythian Sisters by the degree staff of St. Omar Temple of Cambridge.

WHITMAN

The annual musical of the Whitman Woman's Club will be held this evening at the town hall.

Herbert L. Pratt, clerk of the second district court, spoke at a meeting of the brotherhood of the Congregational church last evening.

WEYMOUTH

Ward caucuses for the nomination of candidates for town officers will be held this evening.

The class of 1912 of Weymouth high school will hold a reunion in Clapp's hall on the evening of March 31.

SHARON

A special committee of the Sharon Improvement Association met last evening to discuss increased railroad rates. A petition signed by the citizens will be presented at a hearing Thursday.

CONCORD

Miss Asenath Tarr, teacher of the sixth grade at the West Concord grammar school, leaves this week to accept a similar position in the Springfield, Mass., schools.

WAKEFIELD

A score of citizens of the Greenwood district will cover the district tonight to secure names on the petition asking that the Greenwood sub-postal station be retained.

FRANKLIN

The Democratic town committee has organized as follows: Chairman, Bernard F. Callahan; treasurer, James P. Farrell; secretary, James H. Stafford.

The local camp, Sons of Veterans, has elected: Commander, Everett L. Stewart; senior vice-commander, Rupert J. Chute; junior vice-commander, Herbert C. Stewart; secretary, Fredrick J. Bassett; treasurer, Charles E. Kemp; patriotic instructor, R. A. Jordan; guide, Enoch Mayo; guard, H. S. Corson; color guard, Jason S. Baker; camp council, Clarence Stewart, H. S. Corson and Roscoe A. Jordan.

BRAINTREE

Braintree Club has elected: President, George D. Willis; vice-president, H. Parker Hobart; secretary and treasurer, Morton P. Potter; executive committee, Charles B. Cummings, Daniel Potter, Henry A. Monk, the Hon. James T. Stevens; auditors, O. W. Peterson and Charles R. Cummings; house committee, Walter R. Howland, Carl P. Lothrop and Harry S. Snow.

The Braintree Improvement Association held a meeting in Gochato hall Tuesday evening. The Rev. Elmer S. Forbes of Boston delivered an address.

WINTHROP

The ladies of the Cottage Park Yacht Club give an entertainment and luncheon at the clubhouse this afternoon.

Ladies Social Union of the First Methodist church will serve a supper at the church this evening.

Winthrop Board of Trade has elected: President, C. A. Nevers; vice-president, Kilburn C. Brown; secretary, Charles A. Gibbs; treasurer, George F. Sweeney; directors, C. S. Adams, Fred F. W. Woodcott, Kilburn C. Brown, Frank Flint.

REVERE

The school board has granted the petition of the residents of Malden street, that the pupils of the Abraham Lincoln school be allowed to use the land in the rear of the building for a playground.

Miss Agnes L. MacLachlan of the Shurtleff school has resigned and the vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Miss Susan Perkins.

DEDHAM

The Allin Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the First Congregational church has elected: President, Ralph D. Pettigell; vice-president, William F. Tripp; treasurer, Theodore T. Pettigell; corresponding secretary, Miss Marcia Smith; recording secretary, Miss Laura Tripp.

BRIDGEWATER

The sophomore class of the high school has elected: President, Morris Brown; vice-president, Charles Copp; secretary, Miss Florence Cochrane; treasurer, Miss Dora Sutherland; historian, Miss Dorothy Rice. The junior officers are: President, John Waite; vice-president, George Richmond; secretary, Miss Sylvia Cook; treasurer, Leroy Perkins.

WEBSTER

A special town meeting will be held this evening. The warrant contains two articles, the first concerning the building of a town hall, the second the question of disposition of sewage.

Report of the public library shows a circulation of 29,378 books, an increase of 1767.

MARLBORO

The Rev. E. C. Bartlett gave an illustrated lecture before the Men's Brotherhood at Union church last night.

Ladies Aid Society will serve a supper this evening.

Women's Social Circle of the Universalist church meets this afternoon.

CHELSEA

W. E. Jones of the Maverick church of East Boston delivers the address at the meeting of the Women Workers of Central church this afternoon.

Massachusetts department, Daughters of Veterans, will give a patriotic entertainment at the soldiers home this evening.

MELROSE

The Sons and Daughters of New Hampshire Club last evening held an old-fashioned school class.

Two scholarships are to be given in June to high school graduates, amounting to \$50 each.

READING

A concert by the local band, the Lotus quartet and Miss Dorothy B. Carpenter, reader, will be given in Odd Fellows building tomorrow evening, under the auspices of the building association of Security lodge.

ROSLINDALE

The gentlemen's night of the Roslindale Community Club will be held in the vestry of the Congregational church Thursday evening.

DORCHESTER

MADERO AND DIAZ RENEW HOSTILITIES IN STREETS OF CITY

(Continued from page one)

mile range and more, while not more than a half a mile intervened between the lines.

As a result much unnecessary damage was wrought and there were few places within the city where non-combatants were safe. Diaz, Monday night emptied the houses around the arsenal and made an attempt to clear the streets, but so far as known Madero did nothing of this sort and gave no warning to citizens.

Warning to non-combatants came from Ambassador Wilson, but his advice went largely unheeded and did little good. Americans and other foreign residents insisted on crowding house tops and windows to see the fighting.

Guns Hoisted to Roofs

It is said that neither Madero nor Diaz gave the order to fire yesterday. Some non-combatants attempted to cross a street occupied by rebels and in the dispute a gun was discharged. Machine guns on both sides then took up the signal and the battle was begun.

The Diaz men did their most effective work from the roof and windows of the Young Men's Christian Association building, a structure of reinforced concrete, in a position commanding the National palace.

A detachment of rebels had gone there and routed from the dormitories some 300 Americans and other foreigners. Riflemen replaced the lodgers and several machine guns were hoisted to the roof.

To match this move, the Federals used a high office building, known as the Gore building, and also the Telegraph building, and from their roofs and windows directed machine gun fire.

TRANSPORTATION IS CHECKED

LAREDO, Texas—Passengers on a train from Mexico yesterday included only five Americans. One said he was compelled to pay \$35 for a carriage to go from the center of Mexico City to the national railway station. He asserted that about 2000 foreigners wanted to leave the country, but were unable to do so. He proposed that special trains should be provided.

REPORT REBELS MOVE ON JUAREZ

EL PASO, Tex.—The Mexican town of La Ascension, Sonora, has been destroyed by rebels, according to despatches. The attackers first wrecked the municipal buildings and the prison, releasing the prisoners. La Ascension has been the center of rebel disturbances for some time. Other despatches brought news that all the federal forces in Ciudad Juarez, numbering 3000, had declared for Diaz.

Moving from Casas Grandes to attack Juarez, the Mexican rebel army of Inez Salazar is burning property of both Mexicans and foreigners, according to advices. Colonia Diaz, with a normal population of 700 Americans, is in ruins, it is said, only one house, that of E. V. Romney, being left.

Colonia Dublin, also an American town, is reported to have been burned, while other colony towns are in danger, refugees say. Mine properties in Chihuahua and Sonora states are also being wrecked. The rebels declare Mexicans have taken refuge in the towns to escape service in the rebel army and that they must be forced out.

Local rebel leaders declare they have received private advices from Mexico City that the government forces were routed in yesterday's fighting, that Madero guns were silenced and that Diaz has proclaimed a provisional government. Advices from Austin, Tex., say Texas state troops are being held in readiness to start for the border at a moment's notice.

NO ELECTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H.—No choice for United States senator resulted from the twenty-first ballot Tuesday. Henry F. Hollis, Democrat, received 201 votes, which lacked seven of election. Edward N. Pearson, Republican, had 163; Thomas Chalmers, Republican, 21, and Robert P. Bass, Progressive, 20.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—James Hamilton Lewis, Democrat, and L. Y. Sherman, Republican, nominated in their party primaries last fall, were formally placed in nomination Tuesday for the six-year term as United States senator Tuesday in the legislative session.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—House and Senate took the sixth joint ballot Tuesday for United States senator with no choice resulting. The vote:

Republicans, William Seymour Edwards, 16; Isaac T. Mann, 15; Davis Elkins, 17; A. B. White, 4; N. B. Scott, 1; W. P. Hubbard, 9; Nathan Goff, 2; Governor Glasscock, 1. Democrats, Clarence W. Watson, 45; John M. Hamilton, 1; Judge Bailey, 1; John W. Davis, 1.

LEGISLATURE NAMES CANDIDATE

Under suspension of the rules the bill to permit placing the name of Leon E. Dennis, a candidate for water and sewer commissioner of Swampscott, on the ballot for the town election to be held this month, was enacted by both branches of the Legislature Tuesday.

UNITED STATES ALL READY TO INTERVENE IF ACTION IS NEEDED

WASHINGTON—Orders were issued by the war department today for a provisional brigade of the army, numbering 15,000 men, to hold itself in readiness for instant service. The brigade would be gathered from points as far north as Niagara and as far west as the Presidio, San Francisco.

President Taft late this afternoon had not announced any change in his plans to leave for Philadelphia late today with several members of his cabinet to be guests at the fiftieth annual Union League Club banquet tonight. He will return on the midnight train.

Secretary of War Stimson, who had intended to go to Philadelphia, decided shortly before noon to remain in Washington.

Although still holding to his non-intervention policy, President Taft today was ready to take decisive action. The executive worked until nearly 4 o'clock this morning, but was back at his desk in the White House library shortly after 8. All callers were refused and he did not even go over to his offices. He received all the state department's advices and was kept in constant touch with army and navy officers who, on his orders, have prepared everything for what the President hopes will not be necessary, armed intervention.

Not only does the President desire to ward off intervention on account of the loss certain to follow a prolonged campaign, but because the present administration will end probably before the actual invasion could be begun.

As far as could be ascertained at the White House today President Taft has had no word from President-elect Wilson to guide him. It was assumed, however, that before ordering American troops into Mexico Mr. Taft would consult with Mr. Wilson.

President Taft cannot himself order an invasion of the southern republic. He can place troops ready for such a step, but it is Congress which must, under the constitution, "declare war." If the President should finally decide that intervention is necessary, his probable course would be to mobilize troops at the points selected by the army and navy strategic boards, and then recommend to Congress that invasion be authorized.

The President can send a small "expeditionary" force for purely police duty into a foreign nation. The latest example of this was at Nicaragua. But in the case of Mexico, where the trouble zone is far inland and where a large force would be necessary if any were sent at all, it was the unanimous belief of all officials that congressional authorization would be necessary for intervention.

A statement embodying reports received to date, was issued by the state department today as follows: "The federals assaulted the citadel by various approaches, neither side seeming to have gained any distinct advantage. The firing all day is reported to have been very heavy and indiscriminate, doing a great deal of damage in the business portion of the city and a certain amount in the residential section."

"Each side would appear to have had about 4000 men in yesterday's fighting. Both federals and rebels seemed to have received reinforcements throughout the day."

Consuls Garrett at Laredo and Fletcher at Chihuahua reported both cities tranquil.

Confirmatory reports from American Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, at Mexico City, of despatches telling of a battle between Mexican federals and rebels in the capital yesterday, were received by the state department today. He said that four Americans were wounded, that the American consulate was damaged and that Consul Gen. Arnold Shanklin and his family were forced to take refuge at another place.

After working all night, war department chiefs had mapped out every detail and are ready for instant despatch of troops. Major-General Wood, chief of staff, did not leave his desk until nearly daylight.

The President's attitude was reflected in a White House statement issued at 2 a. m. following a hurriedly arranged meeting at the White House. The statement read:

"After a conference called by the President with the secretaries of state, war and navy, it was not believed that the news from the city of Mexico required any action of an affirmative character other than to order three more battalions to Vera Cruz. These, including the one order to Tampico, will make four battalions on the gulf side of Mexico, or one division of the fleet, under command of an admiral."

"The war department will hold itself in readiness, but no affirmative action was directed to be taken by the secretary of war, except to put two transports now at Newport News in commission."

"These transports will receive troops, should further action be deemed necessary. The purpose is merely to take precautionary steps to protect Americans and foreigners in the city of Mexico should conditions of violence continue and anarchy succeed."

"The attitude of the government is still strong against intervention and it was determined to take no step at this time which would commit us to such a policy, and to take only the reasonable precautions to meet an emergency which it is earnestly hoped and believed will not arise."

From El Paso soldiers would leave on the Mexican railroad for Chihuahua and

from Nogales, Ariz., about 5000 would leave for Sonora on the Pacific coast.

Thus the campaign plan would be for the northern invading army to progress steadily southward, drawing closer and closer to Mexico City. The southern forces would establish a circle around Mexico City. From the east coast no attempt would be made to enter the city, but the forces there would effectively block escape in that direction.

The main body of the army would be mobilized at three points on the border—El Paso and Eagle Pass, Tex., and Nogales, Ariz. Railroads run south from these places.

A few hours after the order to intervene thousands of troops with supplies for a two-months campaign would be en route for the border. Every fort in the country would send its quota. The Presidio at San Francisco, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., probably would be the first to get their detachments in motion. Last of all would come Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., with its brigade of cavalry. In all probability 30,000 men would be assembled on the border within a week. The main body would move south, through the heart of the Mexican mountains, preceded by engineers who would see to it that the railroads were in good shape. At frequent intervals, strong guards would be left, especially at the bridges, to prevent destruction by small bands of rebels.

The northern army would be the one eventually to enter the city. The navy would have the west coast to look out for. Its duty would be to land small forces to hold the sea ports and prevent filibustering. Any part that Mexico could play with its navy would be negligible.

All Mexican railroads are splendidly located for invasion purposes, according to army officers.

Three Invasion Points

On the east coast, Veracruz, Tampico and Tuxan are only a short distance apart. With but little difficulty the forces embarking over each railroad could control the territory 25 miles on each side of Mexico City. This would give the American army control of an expanse, through which no large body of the enemy's troops could safely pass.

The three points of invasion on the north would fulfill the same conditions. The almost parallel routes of railroads would give the invading forces control of a great territory between parallel ridges of mountains.

Even if Mexico City falls and the large cities are taken, the task of restoring complete order in Mexico would only be begun. It is recognized here that probably thousands of the natives would throw aside their own differences to unite against the invasion, as guerrillas, who would probably be able to wage warfare throughout the north of Mexico for months.

Officials estimate at the very least a year would be required to restore order. Citing the Philippines as an example, many officers predict the results of intervention could not be consummated under three or four years.

Despatches to the war department today said the two transports, at Newport News were being loaded with coal and food for a two months' voyage. If the order to intervene is given the transports will immediately sail for Galveston and there pick up a portion of the army for transportation to Veracruz and other strategic points on the eastern coast, probably Tampico and Tuxpan.

This would be known as the "southern campaign." The object would be to cut off all source of outside communication with Mexico City, thus shutting off supplies.

Probably not more than 6000 troops would be landed on the east coast. These, assisted by the landing forces of marines and blue-jackets from the battleships which would be stationed in the various harbors, according to the present plans, would seize all railroads leading to the interior. Then little by little the whole country would be disarmed.

Gradually the forces would draw together toward the objective center—Mexico City. It is estimated by strategists at the army war college that this movement would require nearly two months. The field would be vast. The soldiers would have to operate trains as well as guard them.

DOW PLACED ON TRIAL

Stephen R. Dow, a broker, was placed on trial in the superior criminal court before Judge Brown and a jury, which was quickly chosen, today on an indictment for larceny. A. S. Webster, assistant district attorney, made his opening argument, in which he charged that the defendant took about \$305,000 from five companies which he promoted and in which he held office. The companies are the Indiana Mining Company, the North Lake Mining Company, Franklin Mining Company, Corbin Mining Company and the Algoma Mining Company. Frank Paul and F. H. Williams are counsel for the defendant. Dow was head of Stephen R. Dow & Co., a brokers' concern, at 60 Congress street, which failed some time ago.

KELIHER INQUIRY OPENS

Nine witnesses appeared before the grand jury today at its investigation of the charges and declarations made by William J. Keliher, now under sentence at the state prison for a term of 18 years for aiding in the wrecking of the National City Bank of Cambridge. It is understood that the witnesses denied the assertions of Keliher about them. Among the witnesses was Israel A. Ratschky, treasurer of the United States Trust Company.

CHICAGO BEATS PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH—James Shea of Chicago Tuesday night defeated Joseph Wirabeck of Pittsburgh, 50 to 37, in a National Three-Cushion Billiard League game. Sixty-two innings were played. Both had high runs of 5.

ECONOMY ADVOCATES PLAN TO OPPOSE TWO BATTLESHIPS REPORT

WASHINGTON—Economy advocates among the Democrats met Wednesday night to plan opposition against the big naval appropriations as voted by the House naval affairs committee earlier in the day. About 60 Democrats attended the conference, but action was postponed until Thursday night.

The sentiment was expressed that the expenditures of this Congress were running too high, that the naval appropriation bill could be reduced by from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 and that the naval affairs committee should revise its action. One resolution offered proposed that the House return the naval bill to the committee with instructions to cut the amount and re-report it with provision for a single battleship.

The supporters of the two-battleship plan have called a conference, through Representative Curley of Massachusetts, for Thursday afternoon. They will consider plans for retaining the committee's recommendations in the bill.

Two battleships, six destroyers, four submarines, one supply ship and a transport comprise the program recommended by the naval affairs committee.

An appropriation of \$20,000,000 for initial construction work only was voted for all the vessels named. Additional appropriation for completing the work will be made later. The committee voted, 14 to 7, to accept the program proposed.

MEDIATOR TRIES TO PLAN ARBITRATION

NEW YORK—After a long conference with the leaders of the Locomotive Firemen's Brotherhood, Judge Martin Knapp of the commerce court arranged to hold a similar conference with the railroad managers' committee later tonight to familiarize himself with the exact status of the dispute.

The meeting with the firemen's representatives resulted only in the announcement that the proposed ultimatum, giving the railroads 48 hours to come to terms before a strike was called, would not be issued by the firemen today. They decided to wait until Judge Knapp had conferred with managers' committee.

President Carter of the firemen, said he stood by his declaration of last night that the railroads and Wall street were conspiring to embarrass President-elect Wilson's administration.

W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, telegraphed to Judge Martin and Mr. Hanger, asking them to mediate under the provisions of the Erdman act. Elisha Lee, chairman of the committee of railroad managers, said the railroads would accept the services of the two government officials.

MEDIATORS CONSIDER DEMANDS

WASHINGTON—Demands of 2000 telegraphers of the Southern railway for 18 per cent increase in wages and different working conditions are being considered by Judge Martin A. Knapp of the commerce court, and G. W. W. Hanger, acting commissioner of labor, constituting the mediation board under the Erdman law.

HOCKEY CLUB IS NOW LEADER OF AMATEUR SERIES

NEW YORK—The Hockey Club seven is today being congratulated over its undisputed claim to first place in the Amateur Hockey League series following the victory of the Irish-American Athletic Club seven in its match with the St. Nicholas team Tuesday night. St. Nicholas had been tied with the hockey club for the lead, but the defeat of last night puts it in second place.

St. Nicholas was beaten by the Irish-American by 3 goals to 2. It was an off night for the St. Nicholas players, and they did not play nearly as well as when they defeated the Crescent team last week. Washburn was slow and the forward line did not have the dash it has displayed, so that it was the poor playing of the team rather than excellent work on the part of the winners that lost the game for the St. Nicholas seven. The summary:

IRISH AMERICAN ST. NICHOLAS
Mitchell, G. G. Washburn
Rogers, P. D. Richards
Garon, C. P. C. P. Loutrel
Harmon, P. F. Morgan
Macdonald, C. C. Stanley
Kinsella, I. W. I. W. Chew
Smith, E. W. E. W. Turrell
Score, Irish American A. C. 3, St. Nicholas 2. Goals, Kinsella 2, Smith, Turrell, Stanley. Referee, E. Ryan, Montreal. Assistant referee, E. Du Fresne, Crescent A. C. Goal umpires, George Ralph, Irish American A. C.; T. Howard, J. F. Tinner, G. T. Stabins, Crescent A. C. Penalty timer, W. J. Croker, Wanderers. Time of halves, 20m.

MUSEUM PRINTS QUARTERLY

Commencing with volume three, to be issued this month, the Print-Collector's Quarterly will be published by the Museum of Fine Arts instead of by a New York company as hitherto. FitzRoy Carrington will continue as its editor. The quarterly is the only periodical here or in Europe devoted exclusively to fine engravings and etchings.

TRAFFIC AT BRIDGE DELAYED

A broken axle of an inbound Boston Elevated car caused 45 minutes delay this morning on Dorchester avenue, at the bridge near South station.

Many associate New England's Tremendous Wealth With Its Proverbial Thrift

While much of its financial strength has doubtless come from steadily practised economy, its greatest source of affluence has been from the enormous product of its manufactories

While the New Englander is a good money maker he is also a liberal spender for the good things, and he is strongly inclined to consider home industries first

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of this section are the logical and most direct approach to New England's purchasing power, and particularly those mediums which go to 100 per cent purchasing ability

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CANADA WOMEN HOLD SUFFRAGE EXHIBIT TO FURTHER THEIR CAUSE

Humor Is Not Forgotten in Effort to Convey Serious Purpose Behind Displays and the Other Attractions

DEBATES ARE MADE

MONTREAL—Interest continues in the suffrage exhibit being held here under the auspices of the Montreal council of women. A large window on the left side of the entrance is gayly decorated with the suffrage colors interspersed with "Votes for Women" pennants lettered in brown on a yellow background. An amusingly worded and designed card informs lovers of candies that their needs can be supplied and reads "Home made sweets by sweet suffragettes." Home made cakes may also be procured.

There is a group of dolls, representing the different nations. Those representing countries where women are not franchised are bound down, the others by their postures indicate the varying degrees of freedom enjoyed. Johnnie Canuck, John Bull and Uncle Sam are slightly inclining over the rest as if to indicate their watchfulness.

The admission to the exhibition is free as indicated by a card on the glass door, upon which is an invitation to "Walk in." On entering, one's attention is attracted to an array of photographs of men and women of national or international prominence who have indicated their sympathy with the cause in question.

There are three sales tables. On the first are many curious articles including souvenirs and valentines. Here one may also purchase suffrage stationery, which has a narrow yellow border as well as the embossed heading "Votes for Women." The remaining tables have on sale books and pamphlets relative to the cause. Among others are Constance Smedley's "Woman," Laurence Housman's "Rawling Brotherhood," "The New Conscience and an Ancient Sin," by Jane Addams, "My Faith in Woman Suffrage," by Masefield, Mayne Royden's "Plain Answers to Tangled Statements," Mrs. Fawcett's "A Short Story of a Great Movement," Nevins's "Men and Women's Votes," "The Woman Movement in America," by Belle Squire and "Woman's Cause" by Lord Norton. The feminist writings of Carl Robert Cecil, Beatrice Harraden, Lady Constance Lytton, Elizabeth Robins, the Earl of Selbourne, Bernard Shaw and I. Zangwill can also be procured. "Marriage Law in Quebec" by Dean Walton of McGill University is also on sale.

On the walls are numerous screen posters, with information. One's attention is attracted to the screen bearing the words of such men as Sir George Reid, Australian high commissioner; the attorney-general of Colorado, and others who have had an opportunity of judging of the actual working of woman suffrage in their own countries. Some of the sayings culled from the walls of the upper room are as follows: "Woman Suffrage Aims," "What is Equal Suffrage?" "It is the Right of Both Men and Women to Have a Voice in the Laws that Govern Them" and "All the World is Thinking of Suffrage. Are You?" The text of the resolution passed by the Australian Parliament in 1911 endorsing the result of woman suffrage in that country forms the subject of another screen.

The closing words of the resolution are "Because the reform has brought nothing but good, we respectfully urge that all nations enjoying representative government would be well advised in granting votes to women." Other points brought out are "What the unfranchised women are doing for Canada—as mothers, teachers, settlers and philanthropists. There are 2727 women teachers in this province." Next one is informed as to "What the universities of Canada are doing for women," i. e., giving them equal privileges with men students in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and at Dalhousie, Toronto, arts and law are open to women, Queens art open to women, McGill art and law open to women. "Are we living in B. C. or A. D.?" Another large screen shows the oft repeated arguments of the anti suffragists.

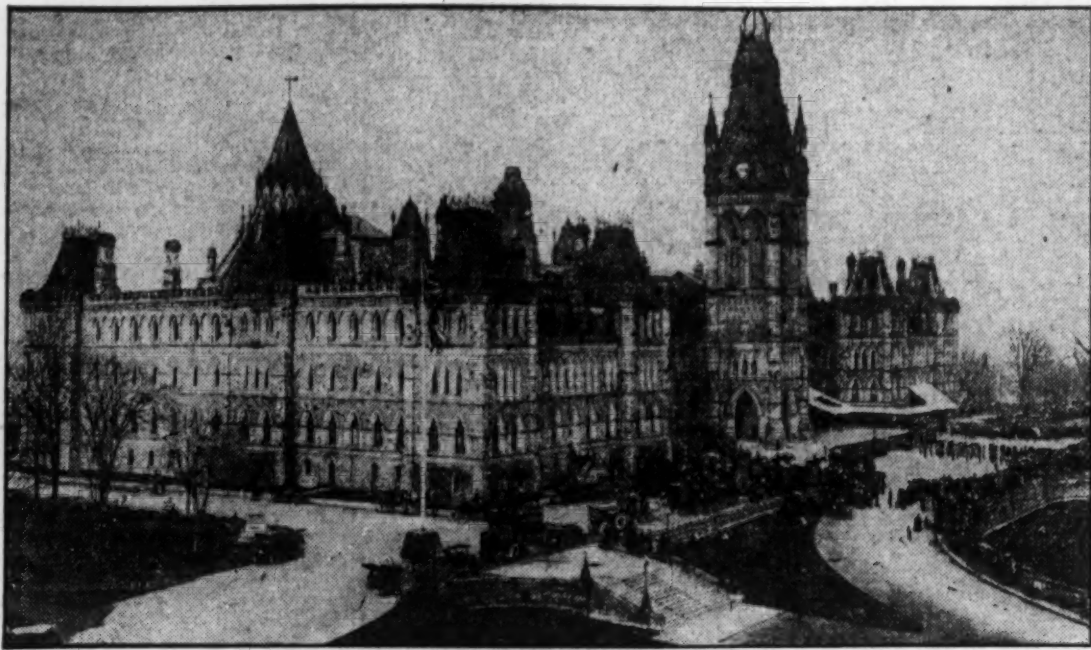
On a small table are copies of the petition for the enfranchisement of women, which all in favor are expected to sign. Down stairs is a tea room gay with Chinese lanterns, jonquils and drapery in the prevailing yellow. Between the cartoons on the wall and the suffrage conundrums on the back of the menu, ample amusement is provided.

The debate "Resolved, That Woman Suffrage is Inadvisable" between R. L. Calder and Prof. J. A. Dale resulted in a sweeping victory for the negative. At the last hour arrangements had to be made for a larger hall in order to accommodate the audience. The hall of the Emanuel Congregational church was used.

Mrs. Douglas McIntosh is convener of the general committee. Mrs. H. W. Weller is convener of the citizens' class. Dr. Ritchie England is president of the local council of women and presided at the opening meeting, which was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Symonds. In the evening Mrs. MacNaughton gave a lecture on the suffrage.

The debate next Saturday evening will be the same subject as last Saturday, but this time the debaters will be C. M. Cotton and Mrs. Francis Fenwick Williams.

OTTAWA AND PARLIAMENT OFFER MUCH OF INTEREST TO THE VISITOR



Incidents in front of government building feature of Parliament opening in Canada's capital

OTTAWA, Ont.—To see Ottawa as the capital city of the Dominion of Canada one should choose some bright winter day during the session of Parliament. The sky is the clearest, palest blue and the streets and squares are thronged with people on business or pleasure bent.

Up in the grounds of the Parliament buildings—"on the hill" as it is familiarly called—where the great Gothic piles crown the cliff edge that falls sheer into the Ottawa river, giving them a site and dignity distinctive and impressive, there is a great moving to and fro. The session is in full swing, momentous issues are being faced, important reforms discussed and the fur-coated members, ministers and commoners on business bent hasten along the broad walks from the city to the houses of Parliament.

Houses Seen in Session

Inside the House of Commons there are great happenings. The naval bill is being debated. The government position is strong, and attack after attack from the opposition is being met and parried and compromises decried. Imperialism is aroused and shouting unity, and loud is its voice. The lobbies are full to overflowing, the press gallery rustles with the unconscious turning of notebook leaves, and upon the floor of the House the regular change of the Hansard reporters marks off the passing hours in 10-minute intervals.

A minister is speaking on the naval bill. The galleries and floor of the House are crowded and attentive. As the speech approaches its peroration its periods are punctuated with applause and the familiar banging of desks, and as the final words are uttered amid a breathless hush, the government members rise to their feet and cheer the speaker lustily.

An opposition speaker rises to reply, but the end of the sitting comes immediately. The House empties rapidly and in a few moments the halls and corridors are thronged with a hungry crowd of legislators and spectators, and nothing is left.

left in the chamber but a litter of paper and a sense of unreality.

To the right of the entrance is the Senate chamber and here how different is the impression. No bustle, no lobby, no thronging of desks, no enthusiasm and no oratory. The thick red carpet silences every footfall, dignity, decorum and peace are in the air, and soon the low-toned discussion and methodical procedure are ended by a quiet word from the speaker. The mace is solemnly lifted from the table and borne away in procession, the senators disperse to their rooms and the short sitting for the day is over.

Civil Quarters Crowded

To the east and west of the houses of Parliament are two large buildings, blocks of departmental offices, of the same Gothic architecture. These once held the entire government machinery; now they are antiquated in interior and so completely overcrowded that the government rents at least some part of almost every large office building in the city to house its growing civil service. Recently a magnificent continuation of the cliff edge to the west has been prepared by a prominent British architect for laying it out in harmony and continuity with the existing part and welding the whole into a seat of government worthy of Canada's great future.

Along the river cliff to the east are the government printing bureau, the royal mint and the archives building. The Victoria Memorial museum, a mile away, is the home of the geological survey, and here the national gallery is temporarily housed, though hopefully waiting for recognition of its claims for a permanent site in the new plan.

For some time it has been hoped, and now the arrangements and plans are more than in the air, to make Ottawa something beyond a promise of being the "Washington of the North." It is felt by the far-seeing that the establishment of a federal district is the only solution of the numerous problems of city planning and provision for future needs which are confronting Ottawa today and

already there are plans, with which it is hoped that Parliament will soon be able to deal, for establishing a national park in the country across the river in the province of Quebec. It is land almost valueless agriculturally and sparsely populated, yet which is beautiful, almost beyond words, with rushing rivers, woods, lakes and mountains—an ideal holiday land, and at Ottawa's very gate.

Touch of Monarchy Given

And withal the democracy of this new country is touched ever so lightly with the bright brush of monarchy. The opening of Parliament, the annual drawing room, state balls and dinners—especially now when the Governor-General is of the royal house—are brilliant and beautiful with uniforms, stars and orders. The thunder of saluting guns, the music of the national anthem and the pageantry of soldiers give color and picturesqueness to the sobriety of democracy.

Winter sports are the topic and activity of youth. Skis and toboggans are carried, bright sweaters and caps are sprinkled among the dark furs, and the street cars bear the sport lovers out from the city to the hills and woods, where they can delight their hearts and whence they return glowing with exercise and radiant with the sunshine.

Ottawa in the summer is a very different place. It used to be said with perhaps more point than truth, that in the summer the grass grew in the streets. Then, after 4 p. m., "the hill" is deserted, except by children playing on its lawns and slopes and visitors wandering along its paths and admiring its views.

Down below the river is bustling with compressed activities of the great lumber industries, the tugs are puffing up and down towing the booms of logs which burn orange and gold in the afternoon sun.

Ottawa is regarded as a city of magnificent possibilities. The great water power, it is said, should obviate the smoke nuisance, the geographical situation is regarded as unexcelled, manufactures are increasing and the city is growing rapidly.

STORY OF SALISBURY SQUARE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Salisbury square, Fleet street, where the premises of the Church Missionary Society are about to be enlarged, was in the sixteenth century the courtyard of the London house of the Bishops of Salisbury. The neighborhood was at that date considered so dangerous that their lordships were congratulated on their courage in living at such a place.

ATHERTON LAND PRAISED

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—C. W. L. Bryce, who resigned his position as first officer on an ocean-going steamer to select land in the Atherton district, is very enthusiastic about the productivity of the land there. He describes it as the garden of Australia.

KINGS INVITED BY RUSSIA

(Special to the Monitor)
COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—It is stated that the Kings of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, have been invited to attend the Romanoff tercentenary celebration in St. Petersburg.

NORTH JEFFERSON STREET, VAN WERT



VAN WERT, O.—Attractive residential, business and industrial city, on two railroads, in Van Wert county in northwestern part of the state. Has new high school building costing \$100,000, considered one of best in Ohio. Also Brumback library, gift to city and county by J. S. Brumback, and said to have been for some years the only county library in the United States. City is notable for wide streets, beautiful shade trees and spacious, well kept lawns.

ESSAYS ARE WHAT LITERARY AGENTS WON'T SELL FOR YOU

Argument to Show That the Statement "No One Reads Essays Nowadays" Does Not Coincide With Facts

CHOICE OF SUBJECT

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

ARNOLD BENNETT has said very acutely that when a man has something to tell, some idea that he wishes to enlarge to the public, some fact to discuss and describe, though he may have no particular literary ability or training, he will say what he has to say in an interesting way. We think that this statement deserves a good deal of attention, especially from those whose trade it is to write, because it shows the great native virtues of what the critics call "verity." This is a dreadful word, yet it is a trade term, and one knows what it means. But Mr. Bennett's words must be taken with this qualification that men or women with a distinct desire to tell the world something are not nearly as many as those that wish to express, and that consequently these cannot fall back on the inherent, ponderable value of their subject to clothe it with charm. There remains what?

In such a posture education and reading are not without their advantages, good manners are an adornment, and industry keeps the thing going. Whether it be a short story or a long, an essay or an editorial, industry plays an unobtrusive but useful part in the making of it.

Lest, however, we wander too far afield, we remind ourselves that we are talking about writing essays. As we have no literary encyclopedia and no dictionary at hand, we shall not attempt to define what an essay may be. Perhaps the shortest definition and the clearest to the public would be to say that essays are what the literary agents won't sell for you. There are Montaigne's essays and Hazlitt's, Macaulay's, Lamb's and Stevenson's; one knows well enough what they are and eyes them with respect and wistful longing as they repose in their secure Parnassus. They are part of the citadel of English letters and one takes them for granted, so much so that one may forget that there are many things to be said that need peculiarly the form of the essay. You can say all sorts of top-heavy things in a novel; heroine and hero can be as impossible as they like and yet have the lack of self-consciousness.

If you write a history in six or eight volumes, the canon of the art requires that you keep yourself out of view (so far as trumpets are concerned) and the great characters and the stately scenes keep you pretty well out of view. Poetry is not prose, so we say nothing about it. But the essay is a very self-conscious form of art, for we suppose it would be called that, while at the same time it must be self-suppressed inasmuch as it must be more or less compact.

"No one reads essays nowadays," but does it occur to them that make this apparently safe statement that the public reads a great many essays indeed in the form of editorials in its newspapers? A good editorial, if it be of fair length is no more nor less than a short essay. It is not written, to be sure, as personally as the essay, and the authorship is unrevealed, but it "talks about" a subject of general interest and ought to do so with quite as much symmetry of form and elegant correctness as any essay, in fact with more than some, for they are remarkable for nothing in particular save that they are called essays.

In editorial columns all sorts of things are discussed, all sorts of ideas expressed and the relations between writer and reader are almost as personal as in the case of an essay. A New York newspaper some years ago published a number of reprints from its editorial columns and correctly entitled the volume "Casual Essays from the Sun." The title precisely defined the contents, for the editorials were virtually all of them short essays and make very good reading. We think that the fact may be that the title "Essays" may scare the public, and so it had best be lured with something more frolic and artless.

There is a strong probability that the average man that lives by his pen, would much like to write essays but is held back by the fact that as "a commercial proposition" such is not the best literary vehicle for his talents. It is a different matter with articles that are known in the trade as possessing "timely interest," another gem from the carnet of criticism. "Timely interest" is what may attach to the domestic affairs of an eminent pugilist, or the best way to join an aeroplane club, or the mangel-wurtzel crop in Alaska. Good subjects, honest subjects, "up-to-date" subjects, but something lacking in the wider flavor of the world, that world embellished with men's deeds these many centuries. On the other hand, there are certain subjects that are always even with the present and take their qualities from what always was.

It has been said that the Anglo Saxon dislikes general propositions, and there may be some truth in the saying. If there be, we can understand why the essay should not be today a popular form, but we make bold to say that another cause is a wider spread of book learning without a corresponding capacity to think. An intellectual effort is sometimes more easily spoken of than made, and the essay, as it were, requires some intellectual effort. Some essays, to be sure, belong to the blue china and gossamer class and are only faintly precious, but as a literary form the essay gives a chance for less flattery and more candor between writer and reader than many

others. There are certain lions in the path; when one sits him down to write an essay, the fact seems obvious that all possible subjects have long been taken. This at first can be embarrassing, but then he has always a way out; he can take some other man's subject and write about it so incomparably better that all but his essay will be forgotten. Another excellent plan is just to go ahead and write and never bother about the title or the subject. In this way many fine things can be written and treasures added to the stores of English letters.

THREE-CORNERED N. S. W. ELECTION IS CAUSING STIR

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The resignation of Mr. Beeby, minister for lands, in the state government, has caused quite a stir in politics. This gentleman is seeking reelection for his constituency (Blayney) as an Independent. The Labor party are running a pledged candidate, and the Liberals have their own nominee in the field. So the fight will be a three-cornered one.

It is impossible to forecast the result at this stage, but Mr. Beeby's chances of reelection are decidedly good. If returned it will be taken as an indication that the country would really like a change of government, and the formation of a third party in which Mr. Beeby would play a leading part, is considered more than likely.

SOCIAL REFORMS URGED ON HINDUS

(Special to the Monitor)

BANKIPORE, India.—At a recent meeting of the Social Conference at Bankipore the president, Pandit Ramavart Sharma, read a lengthy address to representatives from all provinces. He said it was not proper for them to call non-Hindus "Mlechhas" or not clean. He condemned early marriage, purdah life, caste rigidity and social extravagance, these being of medieval origin and not sanctioned by the ancient sages. He advocated sea voyages and the removal of compulsory celibacy of widows which owing to the prevalent custom of child marriage constitutes one of the most difficult social problems in India.

It was proposed that Hindu dining rooms in towns and railway stations should be opened to facilitate inter-dining. Resolutions were passed urging the necessity of raising the depressed classes, taking into Hindu society men returned from foreign countries, relaxing the rigor of the purdah, abolition of polygamy and intemperance and a general amelioration of existent social conditions.



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PLANS ANNOUNCED FOR RURAL PROGRESS MEETING IN BOSTON

Agricultural and Affiliated
Problems to Be Discussed
in All-Day Sessions to Be
Held Here Next Month

DINNER IS INCLUDED

The next Conference on Rural Progress
for New England will be held in Boston
on March 7. At the opening session
reports will be heard from special com-
mittees on methods of marketing fruit
and vegetables, cooperative investigation
in the cost of milk production in New
England, and cooperation among New
England agricultural colleges and experi-
ment stations.

In the afternoon there will be a gen-
eral mass meeting and in the evening a
dinner meeting with the Boston Chamber
of Commerce as host. At these two
sessions two general topics will be dis-
cussed. One is the marketing of farm
products; and the other, the subject of
rural credit.

It is expected that the following or-
ganizations will hold meetings of their
own on the day preceding and also join
in the general conference on Friday: The
New England County Church Association,
the New England Agricultural College
Extension Workers, the New Eng-
land Federation of Churches, the New
England County Y. M. C. A. workers and
others.

The New England Conference on Rural
Progress was organized about five years
ago by representatives of New England
boards of agriculture, state granges, agri-
cultural colleges and experiment sta-
tions and other bodies. Annual meetings
have been held continuously since the
organization and have been a factor in
stimulating the New England fruit show,
the New England corn show, the New
England Association of Agricultural
Teachers and other similar movements.

The plan of the conference is to bring
together representatives of all institu-
tions and organizations that are inter-
ested in country life or in any phase
of agriculture and that have a state-
wide influence. State boards of agri-
culture, the grange, state dairy associa-
tions, state horticultural societies, the
agricultural colleges and experiment sta-
tions, and many other organizations,
totaling nearly 70 in number, are en-
titled to representation.

The general purpose of the conference
is to discuss the most significant prob-
lems that the New England farmers have
to deal with; in a way, to assemble all
allied country life interests on to a com-
mon platform. The meetings never have
been extremely large, but they have al-
ways brought together leaders.

The coming meeting promises to be

PUBLIC SERVICE IN THE NEW ENGLAND TOWNS

WHEN the Monitor recently com-
mented upon the New England
town meeting as an institution that had
lost none of its usefulness in the long
course of years, by inference at least
it paid a tribute to the men of the
New England towns quite as truly as
to the form under which local affairs
are governed. Some value inheres in
frames of government, but the human
equation seems unavoidable. At this
point we are reminded of the conflict
of opinion that is recurrent in discus-
sions of government and that always
opens with quotation of Pope's familiar
statement:

"For forms of government let fools
contend.
Whatever is best administered is best."

It was a highly serviceable couplet;
none has served political speakers better
and none seems to have such a faculty
of growing brighter with the years. But
not everybody receives it as a satisfac-
tory compendium of the philosophy of
government. It is used to arouse the ire
of John Adams, for instance. Forms of
government were very much a concern
with him, and it would be undermining
of his wonderful structures to admit
that they were only "fools' devices" and
that any sort of government was good
if only it were in good hands. The
middle ground of truth is obvious enough.

The struggle of centuries to perfect the
means for the application of the will
of the governed to the business of gov-
ernment in the right measure and
through the right instrumentalities has
not been idle nor fruitless. But the
government needs men, as men need gov-
ernments.

About this time—good old almanac
phrase—the selection of candidates for
town offices is occupying the minds of
the people of the New England towns.
Ideally, the people are weighing the
merits of those among them whose fit-
ness for the task is so nearly equal that
it needs fine discrimination, and are
about to call into service the men of
distinctly the required worth. Actually,
we have a notion that the process moves
on a little lower plane. It is interfered
with by the ambition of men who may
not be unmistakably the fittest for the
offices to which they aspire and is re-
strained by the indisposition of others
who are clearly fit but decline the ser-
vice. Watching the way in which these

larger than any that has been held. All
organizations entitled to representation
have been urged to send delegates. The
president of the conference is Kenyon
L. Butterfield, president of the Massa-
chusetts Agricultural College, Amherst,
Mass.; the secretary is James A. Mc-
Kibben, secretary of the Boston Chamber
of Commerce.

HOUSE PASSES SUFFRAGE
ST. PAUL, Minn.—The state Senate
adopted a recall bill by vote of 52 to 9
Tuesday. The House passed a bill for
woman suffrage by a vote of 80 to 37.

HARRIMAN LINES TO BE VIEWED
NEW YORK—A tour taking in all im-
portant points on the Union Pacific rail-
road system as far as the Pacific coast
will be begun tomorrow by Robert S.
Lovett, chairman of the company, and
other officials. Julius Kruttschnitt,
chairman of the Southern Pacific com-
pany, will also start tomorrow with a
number of his associates on the board
for a tour over that system. The purpose
of these trips, it is said, is to clear up
various details made necessary by the
segregation of the two roads, some of
which cannot be handled at this point.

NAVAL CONTRIBUTION MEASURE COMING TO TEST VOTE IN CANADA

Important Break Made from
Opposition to Plan by
New Brunswick Member as
Second Reading Arrives

OPPOSANTS TO WAR

OTTAWA—The two parties in the
federal house have finally set down that
the second reading of the naval contribu-
tion bill shall be tomorrow. Signifi-
cant at the end of last week was the act
of Col. H. H. McLean, of New Brunswick,
who parted company with the opposition
on this naval issue. This occurrence is
the one of most importance which has
come up, judging from the comment it
has provoked, since the party leaders
outlined, respectively, the government
policy and the opposition amendment.

Commentators observe that "New
Brunswick, being an Atlantic coast prov-
ince, might well be expected to favor the
home-coast defense proposals of the op-
position. Having ship building industries,
it might desire that more of the navy
building be done in Canada than is pro-
vided for by the government bill.

Furthermore, New Brunswick is one of
the provinces which returned a Liberal
majority at the last election. Eight of its
twelve members are Liberals. While, at
the last election the majority of Liberal
members were in some instances reduced,
the total majorities of the eight Liberals
nearly doubled those of the four gov-
ernment supporters. If indicative of
thought on this issue, this probably in-
dicates that the general sentiment in the
house is in favor of the government bill.

In his speech Col. McLean mentioned
that he had not been in harmony with
his party four years ago, when the naval
policy then advocated was that of a
separate Canadian navy. He had stood
at that time for direct contribution to
the British navy as the most effective
method by which Canada could shoulder
her share of empire defense, he men-
tioned.

Outside the House the expression of
sentiment seems to remain in balance
much as it has since the last of January.
Complete opposition to war remains the
sentiment of the labor union men. They
hold that united action between the
workers in all lands would end forever
all attempts at international warfare, as
for instance, by a general strike of the
men who prepare ammunition and sup-
plies in the two countries about to en-
gage in war. The labor men consider

WESTERN ORGANIZATION SEEKS CLEANER CITIES

GLENDALE, Cal.—More than 300 cit-
izens met at the assembly hall on Broad-
way recently and formed an organization
to be known as the Federated Brother-
hood of Glendale Valley.

Various church brotherhoods, which
favor a more concentrated method of

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED-MALE

BLACKSMITH AND HORSESHOER wanted at Malden; \$14-\$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOK FINISHER—Wanted, a steady, reliable man on printed work. THE ROSE BINDER CO., 603 Boylston st., Boston.

BOY WANTED—in architect's office. ADOLPH RUCK, 94 Arlington st., Hyde Park, Mass.; tel. H. 406.

BRASSIER on steel work; large manufacturing firm; highest wages. Address Dept. E. Y. M. C. A., Springfield, Mass.

CHANNELLER on power machine, boys and youths fine shoes, and one channel turner. 323 Washington st., Boston.

STEADY WORK. THAYER-OSBORNE SHOE CO., Farmington, N. H.

CHAUFFEUR—American, 25-30, single, strictly temperate and of good habits; no other need apply; competent to take Pope-Hartford car apart and put together again; careful driver; going to camp April 5; season 7 to 8 months; good wages; must have best of references. Apply to MR. CHURCH, 245 North st., Boston.

CONDUCTOR, near Boston, inexperienced men, natives of Maine, N. H. and Vermont preferred; 23½ hour; must be 7 ft. tall, no bad habits, must be able to write, enclosing stamp for blank STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COIN BALL MAKER, for collection, wanted at Brighton; \$8-\$10 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CYLINDER PRESSMAN WANTED who understands Whitlock; come at once per commercial press. AMESBURY COMMERCIAL PRESS, Inc., 25 Main st., Amesbury, Mass.

EXPERIENCED HELP of all kinds wanted for the manufacturing of shoes. Apply GEO. E. KEITH CO., 288 A st., Boston.

FARM HAND at Mattapoisett; young German, preferred; 23½ hour; must be 7 ft. tall, no bad habits, must be able to write, enclosing stamp for blank STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FARM TEAMSTERS, at Ashby, Mass.; married men preferred; 38 week, cottage, vegetables and milk; call or write, enclosing stamp for blank STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FIREMAN, first class, at Norton, seven nights, \$15-\$16. Call or write enclosing stamp for blank STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HIGH-GRADE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER wants temperate, energetic printer who understands and operates a cylinder press and can produce good work on cylinder press. Address THE MERCURY, 60 Main st., Medford, Mass.

HORSESHOER wanted in South Boston; \$12-\$13 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

IRON HANDS (dishwasher) automatic, ret., near Boston; 25-30. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LAWYER for a manufacturing business; he must be below 30, be familiar with business law as well as patent, trademark and copyright law; willing to devote most of his time to non-legal office work; apply by letter only. TSCOL CO., 290 First st., East Cambridge, Mass.

LINOTYPE OPERATOR—Steady job in country town for good man. V. HOSKINS, 2150 Commonwealth av., Auburndale, Mass.

MACHINE LASTER (No. 5) operative, in South Boston. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MOTOR MEN, near Boston, inexperienced men, natives of Maine, N. H. and Vermont preferred; 23½ hour; must be 7 ft. tall; no labor trouble. Call or write, enclosing stamp for blank STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED-MALE

COLORED GIRL, young, wanted to help housework duties; family of two only. Call MRS. CESHAN CESHAN, 95 Gainsboro st., Boston.

COOK WANTED—No Sunday work; apply at HOFFMAN'S LUNCH, 298 Center st., Boston.

COOK in city boarding house (colored); 30 week and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

EXPERIENCED HELP of all kinds wanted for the manufacturing of shoes. Apply GEO. E. KEITH CO., 288 A st., Boston.

FACTORY GIRLS in rubber shop near Boston; 30 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FREEDER, experienced on paper ruling machine; 30 week; no city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted; 30 week; no city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER for hotel at Georgetown, 30 week, room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEMAID, Roxbury, private family; \$4-\$5. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LADY will give small wages for services of neat woman with good references; 30 week; no city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MAID wanted for light general housework; 30 week; no city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MANGLE GIRL, in Roxbury, laundry; 30 week; no city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

NEAT, TRUSTWORTHY young colored girl for general dining room work in a restaurant; 30 week; no city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

OFFICE GIRL, 30-35, no city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PRESSER, experienced on curtains, 30 week; no city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PRESSER, wrappers, piece work, in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

RELIABLE COLORED WOMAN for general kitchen work in a restaurant; \$4.50 per week; room and board. MARTIN'S RESTAURANT, 751 South st., Roslindale, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS, for Jamaica Plain tailor; 30-35, no city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SECOND GIRL (Protestant) in Dorchester; 30-35, no city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SEWING MACHINE, experienced, 30-35, no city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SWITCHER on shoes, piece work, in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SWITCHER, power machine, for Boston milliner; 30-35, no city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WATERMAN, experienced, hotel, some chamber work; 30 week, room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WATERMAN, experienced, wanted, apply to STONE'S RESTAURANT, 15A Norway st., Boston.

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Classified Advertisements

Advertisements on this page are read by a wide-spread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivalled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

PER INCH FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITH CUTS: 1 TO 12 TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$2.10; 13 TO 25 TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.65; 26 OR MORE TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.40.

RATES

PER INCH FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITHOUT CUT: FOR ONE OR TWO TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.65. FOR THREE OR MORE TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.40.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

An Inexpensive Dessert Quickly Prepared

PUT UP
IN HANDY
PACKAGES

**SWAMPSCOTT
GELATINE**

TWO QUARTS
TO EACH
PACKAGE

Swampscott Gelatine COSTS BUT 10c A PACKAGE

JELLS QUICKER than ordinary gelatine—and COSTS LESS

A nutritious dessert quickly and easily made. Guaranteed strictly pure. Does your dealer carry it? If not, write us and we will send sample package with book of many recipes.

Swampscott Gelatine Company, Boston, Mass.

Every American

SHOULD OWN AN

American Flag

Why let another American holiday pass without a flag flying from your home? The cost of the fast color flags we sell is well within the price any American citizen can afford to pay. Sizes 5x8-6x10 are just right for house display. You should know about this offer at once. Write to

H. C. TICE

NEWBURGH NEW YORK

American Flags and Fixtures

Wholesale and Retail

STORM WINDOWS

E. A. Carlisle & Pope Co.

DOORS, WINDOWS AND BLINDS

52 Beverly Street - Boston

HAVE YOU A SUMMER HOME?

If so send for my hand-colored, hem-stitched muslin curtains; the blue bird (symbol of happiness) or canary bird designs are charming; many others, \$5 per pair, sent anywhere; money refunded if unsatisfactory. MISS R. KNAPP, Box 380 Nantux, Conn.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

RAPIDLY accumulating orders are seriously hampering the output of a plant with twenty successful years of manufacturing articles of unlimited demand. A proposition that will bear the closest examination of any conservative man with capital, seeking a safe and profitable investment, and if practical, a good paying position for himself, may be had by addressing THOMAS W. DIXON, attorney, 626 Gurney Building, Syracuse, N. Y.

General Merchandise Business

FOR SALE—Corner lot and building; also large house and 23 lots; \$7500 if taken soon. C. H. BARNES, Fruit, Colorado.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

WILLIAM FRANKLIN HALL
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
Books audited. Examinations and investigations conducted with the utmost care and efficiency.

63 STATE STREET

Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

PATENTS

C. S. GOODING Mechanical Engineer

Registered Attorney

PATENTS

28 School St., Boston Established 29 years

LAWYERS

VIRGIL H. CLYMER

Attorneys and Counselors at Law

626 Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

JOHN K. WARD

Attorney at Law

Queens, N. Y.

STEPHEN P. CUSHMAN

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law

18 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law

Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer

PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.

JOHN C. HIGDON

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law

Central National Bank Building, St. Louis

WILLIAM M. WHITMIRE, Lawyer

613 Sumner Bldg., Dallas, Texas.

De Forest M. Nelce

Herbert W. Packard

NACE AND PACKARD, LAWYERS

27-29 Merchants Trust Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

LAWYERS—MEXICO

WILLIAM WOCHATZ

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Apartado 5157, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED—To sell a line of high-grade toilet preparations; good sellers; liberal commissions; package containing six 25c articles sent on receipt of 75c in stamps. Write for particulars. THE WILCOX COMPANY, Wakefield, R. I.

TO SELL silver polish for finest silverware; also gives lasting silver finish to brass, copper, etc.; big commissions; ready seller to both household and automobile owners; brass trimmed automobile made silver at slight expense; sample on receipt of 10c in stamps; write for particulars. THE BRYTOL COMPANY, Wakefield, R. I.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

SMALL TRACT choice citrus fruit land in highland lake region of Florida, touching main line railroad Jacksonville to Tampa; 220-foot elevation; 2 miles from Auburndale. Write CAPT. A. E. HINES, Mgr. Auburndale Branch Florida Citrus Exchange, Auburndale, Fla.

FARM LANDS—FLORIDA

FLORIDA LANDS—East coast truck and fruit lands; home of famous Indian river orange and grapefruit; adapt 1/2 pecans, sugar cane, cotton and corn; free book on application. G. M. McKINNEY, General Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Every American

SHOULD OWN AN

American Flag

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If so send for my hand-colored, hem-stitched muslin curtains; the blue bird (symbol of happiness) or canary bird designs are charming; many others, \$5 per pair, sent anywhere; money refunded if unsatisfactory. MISS R. KNAPP, Box 380 Nantux, Conn.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

RAPIDLY accumulating orders are seriously hampering the output of a plant with twenty successful years of manufacturing articles of unlimited demand. A proposition that will bear the closest examination of any conservative man with capital, seeking a safe and profitable investment, and if practical, a good paying position for himself, may be had by addressing THOMAS W. DIXON, attorney, 626 Gurney Building, Syracuse, N. Y.

General Merchandise Business

FOR SALE—Corner lot and building; also large house and 23 lots; \$7500 if taken soon. C. H. BARNES, Fruit, Colorado.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

WILLIAM FRANKLIN HALL
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
Books audited. Examinations and investigations conducted with the utmost care and efficiency.

63 STATE STREET

Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

PATENTS

C. S. GOODING Mechanical Engineer

Registered Attorney

PATENTS

28 School St., Boston Established 29 years

LAWYERS

VIRGIL H. CLYMER

Attorneys and Counselors at Law

626 Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

JOHN K. WARD

Attorney at Law

Queens, N. Y.

STEPHEN P. CUSHMAN

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law

18 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law

Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer

PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.

JOHN C. HIGDON

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law

Central National Bank Building, St. Louis

WILLIAM M. WHITMIRE, Lawyer

613 Sumner Bldg., Dallas, Texas.

De Forest M. Nelce

Herbert W. Packard

NACE AND PACKARD, LAWYERS

27-29 Merchants Trust Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

LAWYERS—MEXICO

WILLIAM WOCHATZ

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Apartado 5157, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED—To sell a line of high-grade toilet preparations; good sellers; liberal commissions; package containing six 25c articles sent on receipt of 75c in stamps. Write for particulars. THE WILCOX COMPANY, Wakefield, R. I.

TO SELL silver polish for finest silverware; also gives lasting silver finish to brass, copper, etc.; big commissions; ready seller to both household and automobile owners; brass trimmed automobile made silver at slight expense; sample on receipt of 10c in stamps; write for particulars. THE BRYTOL COMPANY, Wakefield, R. I.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

SMALL TRACT choice citrus fruit land in highland lake region of Florida, touching main line railroad Jacksonville to Tampa; 220-foot elevation; 2 miles from Auburndale. Write CAPT. A. E. HINES, Mgr. Auburndale Branch Florida Citrus Exchange, Auburndale, Fla.

FARM LANDS—FLORIDA

FLORIDA LANDS—East coast truck and fruit lands; home of famous Indian river orange and grapefruit; adapt 1/2 pecans, sugar cane, cotton and corn; free book on application. G. M. McKINNEY, General Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.

SHINGLES



West Coast Shingle Co.

RED CEDAR Shingles and Siding

a Specialty. Correspondence Solicited.

TACOMA WASHINGTON

ROOMS

BACK BAY, 41 St. Botolph—Newly furnished rooms, steam heat, continuous hot water; \$2 and up. Tel. B. B. 5416-M.

BACK BAY, 215 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Light, well heated front room. Telephone Back Bay 4487-R.

BROOKLINE, 40 University Rd.—Very large, beautifully fur. rms. in small refined priv. fam.; every comfort and conv.; very beautiful; first-class table and next door.

CAMBRIDGE, 3 Clinton St., suite 2—Attractive side front room; c. h. w.; tel. Cam. 5506-M; \$3; breakfast if desired.

CAMBRIDGE Y. M. C. A.—Single and double rooms to rent for men; electric light, steam heat, shower baths, 820 Mass. ave. (6 min. from Park St.) with or without board. Tel. Dor. 2886-M.

DORCHESTER—A pleasant square room on bathroom floor, for 1 or 2 persons, with or without board. Tel. Dor. 2886-M.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Single and connecting large and airy, beautiful outlook. Steam heat, shower baths; safe in building. References. \$2 to \$5 Per Week 706 Huntington Av.

199 ST. BOTOLPH ST.

Rooms—Tourists accommodated.

BOARD AND ROOMS

A LARGE spacious sunny room, with board, suitable for elderly lady or gentleman. In a very desirable locality; large grounds, shade trees, beautiful piazzas; private family; substantial and dainty, well cooked and served in room; 20 min. from Park St. Address A. W. G. Monitor office.

BROOKLINE—76 and 78 Cypress St.; sunny room with board, steam heat, near electric; congenial surroundings. Telephone 22976. MRS. A. G. COTTON.

NEWBURY ST. 268—Large front room, up one flight; large closets; sunny all day; on bathroom floor; with first-class board; references exchanged. Phone B. B. 22550.

ELDERLY PEOPLE CARED FOR—Pleasant, steam heated rooms; references. 351 Broadway, Winter Hill, Somerville.

BOARD AND ROOMS—PITTSBURGH

ROOM AND BOARD with comforts of home. 5525 Ellsworth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN ADAPTS

THE BEST FLAVORING EXTRACTS

BY EVERY TEST

LESSON MARKER

THE BURY B-A celluloid device; will not slip or tear; 2 samples sent on receipt of 5c. Set of 34 numbered 50c. THE BURY B BOOK MARK CO., Providence, R. I.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

SHARPENING safety razor blades superiorly, all kinds, 25c doz. net. J. H. SIMONS, cutter, 327A 6th ave., East, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 1434 Syndicate Trust Bldg.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Garland's

409-411-413 Broadway

ST. LOUIS

THE LARGEST Distributors in America of High

Class Apparel for Women, Misses and Children

THE STORE where STYLE does not necessarily mean high prices

THOMAS W. GARLAND

DRESSMAKING

Miss Elizabeth Gaudner

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Forest 6821 R.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

HAPMAN BROS.

Delmar Ave.

1110-12

Arsenal St.

ST. LOUIS

Specialists in Dry Cleaning

Good Work Prompt Service

Cabany 1700

FLORISTS

Special Box Cut Flowers

\$2.00

GRIMM & GORLY

7th and Washington Sts., ST. LOUIS

Mention this "ad" and get a pretty rose with our compliments

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

CROWN-ALL HAT CO.

SEVENTH AT ST. LOUIS NINTH AT

ST. CHARLES

\$3 and \$2 Hats

Silk Hats \$5

RESTAURANTS

Bakery, Lunch Room and Restaurant

A. J. Piatt Bakery Co.

415-417 Washington Ave., ST. LOUIS

Phone Bell Main 812

Special Dining Room on second floor for Ladies.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

SHINGLES

West Coast Shingle Co.

RED CEDAR Shingles and Siding

a Specialty. Correspondence Solicited.

TACOMA WASHINGTON

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

MAKE LIFE SWEETER

From Feb. 1 to Feb. 15

at

ST. JAMES SPA

237 Huntington Ave.

JAMESON'S

24 Tremont

On presentation of this advertisement and 50c 1-lb. box of Crooks' Old English Chocolates will be given to you.

Send this ad. and 50c in stamps and we will send you by Parcel Post 1-lb. box of Crooks' Old English Chocolates.

JOHN W. CROOKS CHOCOLATE CO., 80 North St., Boston, Mass.

SINGER'S HAT BLEACHERY

Ladies' and Gents' Straw and

Cleaned, Dyed and Re-blocked into Latest Styles.

149 Tremont St., cor. West St.

Lawrence Building, Room 402, Boston.

FILLET NETTING and tatting taught at pupils' homes. MRS. G. E. MACCOMBER, 21 Garfield ave., Lynn,

Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

Members of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange are reminded of the brokers' meeting scheduled for 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the Bellevue hotel with dinner at 6 o'clock. Following the dinner an address will be made by William S. McNary, chairman of the harbor and land commission, and a director of the port of Boston. His subject will be "Port Development and Subway Extension in Their Relation to Real Estate in Metropolitan Boston." Other business of importance will be brought up and a nominating committee will be appointed to present candidates at the annual meeting on March 6, to serve the ensuing year.

BACK BAY REALTY CONVEYED

Among the best sales reported today are several in Back Bay. William J. Barry bought two three-story well-fronted brick apartments on the northeast side of Mountfort street, beyond Beacon street, together with 8000 square feet of land. They are assessed for \$82,000, including \$14,000 on the land. Mary E. Duffy conveyed title.

Another sale in Back Bay was made by Hannah A. Dam, owner of two four-story well-fronted brick apartments at 43 and 47 Falmouth street, near Dalton street, bought by Marks S. Lewis. The total assessed valuation is \$24,000, of which \$11,000 is carried on the 5200 square feet of land.

William J. Barry has decided to Mary E. Duffy in part payment of property bought the estate at 14 Fallon street, near St. Botolph street, Back Bay, being a three-story brick house and 1501 square feet of ground, all taxed for \$8000, with \$3100 on the land; also a three-story and basement well-fronted brick house at 18 Greenwich park, near Columbus avenue, South end, and 2100 square feet of ground, all taxed for \$7500, with \$2000 on the land; six lots of vacant land fronting on Willow court, near Boston street, Dorchester, containing all told about 26,000 square feet, valued by the assessors at \$3000.

WEST AND SOUTH END SALES

James F. Lord has filed a deed from Katherine L. Mansfield to the three-story brick building and 990 square feet of land, at 19 Charles River square, extending through to Revere street in the rear. It is taxed on \$13,000, including \$3500 on the land.

The South end transfer was made from William S. Smith to Alice F. Rush-ton of the 2½-story brick house at 12 Groton street, near Shawmut avenue. There is a ground area of 1083 square feet, taxed for \$1100, which is included in the total assessment of \$2900.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

William Murphy has sold to William H. Smith a single frame house at 62 Alexander street, near Lebanon street, and he has resold the premises to John Burke. It is assessed for \$5100 as follows: Eighteen hundred dollars upon the 4851 square feet of land and the balance on improvements.

Final papers have gone to record from Samuel A. Fuller to John E. Fay, transferring title to an improved estate at 31 Lonsdale street, near Florida street, being a single frame dwelling and 3645 square feet of land, taxed for \$4200. The land value is \$1100.

The Roxbury property consists of a three-story brick house and 1200 square feet of ground at 845-847 Albany street, Junction of Randall street, owned by David H. Greenwood and bought by Mary C. O'Connor. The assessed value is \$3700, land included, worth \$1200.

A BRIGHTON PARCEL SOLD

The frame dwelling at 12 Pomeroy street, between Saunders and Gifford streets, belonging to Eleanor C. Hunt, has been sold to Henry K. Barnes. There are 3150 square feet of land, all taxed for \$2400.

FARM SOLD AT WESTON, ME.

Deeds have gone on record conveying to V. Blanchard of Andover, Me., the

Charles H. Fiske, Jr., property on Central avenue, Weston, known as the old Hastings farm. The estate consists of an old-fashioned house built more than 100 years ago, which has been completely modernized. There is a barn, the usual outbuildings and 50 acres of land. The farm will be generally improved for the owner's occupancy. Poole & Bigelow negotiated the sale.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

William J. Barry to Mary E. Duffy, Greenwich pk.; q. s. \$1.
Sank to same, Follet st.; q. s. \$1.
Mary E. Duffy to William J. Barry, Mountfort st.; 2 p. s.; q. s. \$1.
Abraham Pearlstein to Joseph J. Donahue, Blossom st.; q. s. \$1.
Miriam I. Leveson to Joseph J. Donahue, Blossom st.; q. s. \$1.
Abraham Pearlstein to Joseph J. Donahue, Blossom st.; d. s. \$200.
Joseph J. Donahue to Joseph J. Donahue, Blossom st.; q. s. \$1.
Samuel A. Fuller to John E. Fay, Lonsdale st.; 2 p. s.; q. s. \$1.
Katherine L. Mansfield to James F. Lord, Charles River sq. and Revere st.; q. s. \$1.
William S. Smith to Alice F. Rush-ton, Groton st.; 2 p. s.; q. s. \$1.
Hannah A. Davis to Marks S. Lewis, Fal-mouth st.; 2 p. s.; q. s. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Annie L. Hogan to Edward H. Costello, Mercer st.; 2 p. s.; q. s. \$1.

ROXBURY

David H. Greenwood to Mary C. O'Connor, Albany st.; 2 p. s.; q. s. \$1.
Frank W. Smith to Frederick M. Nelson, Weymouth st.; 2 p. s.; q. s. \$1.
Beulah Parker to George Gray, Humboldt av.; 2 lots; w. s. \$1.
Jasper Cook to David Trice, Windsor st.; q. s. \$1.

DORCHESTER

John W. Flavin to Anna M. Barry, Ash-land st.; 2 p. s.; q. s. \$1.
William J. Barry to Mary E. Duffy, Wil-low st.; 6 lots; q. s. \$1.
William J. Barry to William H. Smith, Alexander st.; w. s. \$1.
William E. Bowden to Helen M. Bell, Mt. Vernon st.; q. s. \$1.
Helen M. Bell to William P. Natale, Mt. Vernon st.; q. s. \$1.
William P. Natale to Frank A. Con-nors, Mt. Vernon st.; q. s. \$1.
Frank A. Connors to Joseph P. Logue, Mt. Vernon st.; q. s. \$1.
Edward H. Bonnell to James D. White, 2 lots; w. s. \$1.
James D. White to James J. Bateman, 3 lots; w. s. \$1.
William H. Smith to John Burke, Alex-ander st.; w. s. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Clara M. Browne to Celia H. Godfrey, Park st.; q. s. \$1.
Walter Curry to Bonard Paul, Ellsworth pk.; w. s. \$1.

BRIGHTON

Eleanor C. Hunt to Henry K. Barnes, Pomeroy st.; w. s. \$1.

CHARLESTOWN

John A. Herson to Leslie R. Brown, Cam-bridge and Crescent sts.; w. s. \$1.

HYDE PARK

Chelton Savings Bank, mfg. co. to Jerem-iah J. Shea et al., Massasoit st.; d. s. \$1975.

CHILMARK

Charles J. Donahue, mfg. co. to Charles J. Donahue, Central av.; d. s. \$8000.

WINTHROP

Joseph C. Fahy to Allen B. Rider, Crest av.; w. s. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

BUZZARDS BAY

FOR SALE—On shore of Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts property containing 2½ a. of land, 12 ft. shore frontage; 10-room house, modern improvements; grounds im-proved; barn; garage; 3 min. from electric and P. O.; 10 min. from R. sta.; situa-tion superb; would be fine hotel site. Ad-dress L-12 Motor office.

COFFIN & TABER

21 MILK ST., BOSTON

BUZZARDS BAY

FOR SALE—On shore of Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts property containing 2½ a. of land, 12 ft. shore frontage; 10-room house, modern improvements; grounds im-proved; barn; garage; 3 min. from electric and P. O.; 10 min. from R. sta.; situa-tion superb; would be fine hotel site. Ad-dress L-12 Motor office.

MALDEN

Three-family house in first-class order with all modern conveniences for sale on easy terms or would exchange for suburban farm near Boston. Apply to J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

WE SOLICIT

care and management of real estate in Greater Boston at a reason-able charge; 20 years' experience; Roxbury and Dorchester property a specialty.

S. W. KEENE & SON

WINTHROP HOUSES for sale and to rent by FLOYD & TUCKER, 34 School st., Boston.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

California Irrigated Lands

Located in the beautiful Sacramento Val-ley. Rich, fertile, productive. Abundant water supply, no crop failure, but every opportunity for success.

These lands have all been under cultiva-tion, which brings a good income; and are irrigated with irrigation water from a dam on the Sacramento river, which is a great advantage, and about everything grows in the United States can be raised there successfully, which should give sure and certain returns.

Our Agricultural Department is on the ground to consult, so that you are wisely directed. Affairs—the wonderful forage crop—will give you a good income; and stock raising and fruit culture will, with careful management, make you independent in a few years.

Write for free booklet and full details.

KUHN IRRIGATED LAND COMPANY

DEPT. C.

501 8th Ave., Cor. 42nd St., NEW YORK CITY

CALIFORNIA RANCH LANDS

Should increase in value rapidly, and will still offer the Panama Canal opens. Money invested Right should draw safely. I have only real bargains; will be glad to receive inquiries; best references.

A. L. DARROW

702 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

PASADENA, CAL.

3½ acres in heart of resident section, on the famous Orange Grove ave.; excellent for two homes with large grounds; or is very valuable for subdivision. Right should draw safely. I have only real bargains; will be glad to receive inquiries; best references.

REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON

PORT ANGELES, Wash.—For reliable information regarding farm lands, imp. or unimp. city property, business or resi-dence, write McDUGGALL & BROOKER, P. O. Box 155, Port Angeles, Wash.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring re-turns. A telephone call to 4300 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

SHIPPING NEWS

Fish prices, although still far above normal, were slightly lower at T wharf today. The receipts of fresh groundfish were larger and the demand slacker, as is customary on a Wednesday. Three new arrivals were recorded, and one late arrival of Tuesday, the Frances S. Grue-by, held over and sold today. Arrivals were: Gladys & Nellie 54,500 pounds, Str. Surf 10,000, Tecumseh 9800, Frances S. Grueby 10,000. Dealers' prices per hun-dredweight follow: Steak cod \$15, mar-ket cod \$9.75, haddock \$10.75, pollock \$9.25, large hake \$8.75, medium hake \$7, and eusk \$8.

On board the steam trawler Surf when that vessel tied up at T wharf today were two small halibut, the only fish of that kind brought to the pier today. One fish weighed 10 pounds, and the other two pounds. They were caught on Georges banks, in the other trawl and are unusually small. They sold for 47 cents per pound. The Surf had one of the smallest faros ever brought in by a steam trawler and said to be the small-est that she ever came in with.

Capt. Frank Watts of the schooner Gladys & Nellie, which reached T wharf today from Cape Shore, reports that last Friday the mainmast was sprung during adverse conditions.

Before the German steamship Martha Russ proceeds to Portland, Me., to take on a cargo of grain for Hull, Eng., ex-tensive repairs will have to be made to her steering gear. She arrived at the New Haven docks, South Boston, Tues-day afternoon from Pomaron, Spain. The steamer loaded a cargo of sulphur ore at the Spanish port, but so deeply was the craft laden that part of the cargo had to be lightened before she could cross the bar, causing a week's delay. Unfa-vorable conditions further delayed the progress, so that she reached port many days late. At Fayal, in the Azores, 80 tons of coal was taken on to replenish the bunkers. The Martha Russ had 2385 tons of cargo.

That the motor ship Christian X., of the Hamburg-American line from Ham-burg for Boston, is several days overdue is because she is standing by the dis-abled steamship Crown Point, bound from London for Norfolk, according to the report of the White Star liner Cymric, which recently reached Liverpool from New York. The Crown Point was reported lying off the grand banks minus her rudder.

Experienced sailors who are willing to make the passage around Cape Horn and into the waters of the Bering sea are not plentiful in Boston, judging from the difficulty that John Borden of Chicago is finding in signing a crew for his new 107-foot auxiliary whaling yacht Ad-ventures. Mr. Borden plans to make a start on the first lap of his cruise to Ber-muda in a day or two.

When sailing conditions become more favorable the three-masted schooner Sun-light, Captain Norton, from St. George, N. B., will leave quarantine and continue the passage around Cape Cod for New-ark. The vessel left port early in Janu-ary with a cargo of wool pulp. The re-venue cutter Woodbury found the craft ashore at Moosepeak beach, near Jones-port, Me., and released her. Repairs were made at Eastport and the vessel sailed for Rockland, arriving with her canvas damaged. The tug Hugh Ross towed the Sunlight from that port to Boston.

Signals of distress from the Boston fishing schooner Philomena off Port-mouth Tuesday were answered by the tug M. Mitchell Davis, which towed the craft into that port. The steamer lost her rudder when off Jeffries bank and the crew succeeded in working their vessel into Portsmouth outer harbor. The Philomena will be towed to Glouces-ter for repairs.

After a prolonged passage from New York the auxiliary yacht Edris, owned by Capt. John Barneson, arrived at San Francisco Tuesday in command of Capt. J. S. Cameron and a crew of seven men. All members of the original crew except one left the craft in the straits of Ma-gellan, including Capt. J. C. Miller. The vessel left New York 425 days ago. Cap-tain Cameron was sent by the owner from Alaska to pilot the craft from the straits.

Completing a passage from St. John, N. B., the British schooner Harry Miller, Capt. M. G. Mosher, reached Mobile Tues-day. The vessel was carried more than 3000 miles off her course.

A spar projecting about four feet out of the water, apparently attached to the deck of a sunken ship, was passed on Feb. 6 in latitude 38.31, north, longitude 64.10, west, by the British steamer Trunkby, according to Capt. W. A. Parkinson. The report was sent to the hydrographic of-fice today, and states that the spar ap-peared like a ship bollard square top, and painted white.

AVIATORS CORPS PROPOSED

WASHINGTON—According to a bill introduced Tuesday by Representative Hay of Virginia army aviators would constitute an entirely separate and inde-pendent corps in the line of the army instead of part of the signal service, and would serve as instructors, aviators or pupils in an aviation school to be lo-cated at some military post.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str. Penobscot, Nickerson, Newport News.
Str. Camden, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str. City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.
Tg. DeWitt C. Ivins, Rolfe, Searsport, Me.
Schr. John W. Dana, Watts, Savannah.
Schr. Geo. W. Wells, York, Norfolk.
Schr. Jane Palmer, Gliesel, Newport News.
Schr. Marcus L. Urann, Thomas, Nor-folk.
Tg. E. L. Pillbury, Swinn, Lynn, Mass.
Tg. W. H. Clark, Zink, Lynn, Mass.

Cleared

Str. Indian, Payne, Baltimore via New-port News.
Str. James S. Whitney, Crowell, New York.

Sailed

Tgs. Cuba, twg bgs Nesquehoning, New York.
Port Johnson, twg bgs C R R of N J Nos. 1 and 4; Neptune, twg bgs A R Co. No. 73, Newburyport; Carlisle, twg bgs Oak Hill, Newburyport, and Eagle Hill, Portland; International, twg bgs Pocumtuck, Gloucester; Gettysburg, Philadelphia, twg bgs East and Red-bay, Lynden, Portland, twg bgs Draper, Macgregor, Tulepochen and Yardley, DeWitt C. Ivins, Belfast, twg lighter Wacamac; str. Indian, Baltimore, via Newport News; Jas S. Whitney, New York; Everett, Norfolk; tgs. Hugh Ross, twg schr Sunlight, Norfolk, Conn.; Newport, twg bgs A R Co. No. 78, Newbury-port.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11—Arr. str. Matilda Weems, Charleston, S. C. and Georgetown, S. C.; Junata, Boston and left on return; Matilda Weems, Char-les-ton, S. C. and Georgetown.

Old str. Remondore, Liverpool; Nordstjern, Cienfuegos; Greenbank, Vera Cruz; El Corbado, Rotterdam; Jethou, Copenhagen; Hektor, Port Au-gusta via Norfolk, Port Natal and Fremantle.

Sld str. Chesapeake, New York.

Psd down Sparrows Point, str. Bella, for New York.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Feb. 11—Sld tug Columbia, south. Arr. cutter Pamlico, Newbern.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Feb. 11—Arr. str. Onondaga, New York.

CAPE HENRY, Feb. 11—Psd out, tgs. John Scully, twg two bgs; M. E. Lucken-bach, twg three bgs.

CEBU, Feb. 10—Sld. str. Indramayo, New York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 11—Sld str. Beatrice, Santa Marta; Comanche, Jack-sonville.

Arr. str. Astrac, Nordenham; Theo Weems, Georgetown, S. C.; Chippewa, Jacksonville, and left for Boston.

CHATHAM, Feb. 12—Psd north, str. Lexington, Philadelphia for Boston; psd. the Shoveloff; str. H F Dimock, New York for Boston.

GALVESTON, Feb. 11—Arr. str. Harry T. Inge, Port Limon.

Old str. Denver, New York; Iran, Liverpool; Blacktor, Bremen.

Sld str. El Alba, New York; Kansan, Bremen; Rathlin Head, Belfast; City of Mexico, Tampico.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Feb. 11—Arr. str. Aragon, Philadelphia; Rathlin Head, Belfast; City of Mexico, Tampico.

GULFPORT, Feb. 11—Sld str. Ontario, Philadelphia; Apache, New York.

Arr. str. Castano, Liverpool; Merri-mack, Baltimore; Alabama, New York; sch Metinic, New York.

COLLECTORS REPORT \$890

QUINCY, Mass.—Teams collecting for the proposed community house in Wol-laston reported last night that the first day's campaign netted \$890.

FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 15

Converted by Mail closes at Suppl. Steamship—Boston P. O. Mail closes

Buenos Aires, Wed. 12, 9 p.m., 10 p.m.

La Lorraine, Wed. 12, 9 p.m., 10 p.m.

San Jose, Fri. 14, 8 a.m.

Philadelphia, Fri. 14, 9 p.m., 10 p.m.

Laconia, Fri. 14, 9 p.m., 11 p.m.

Roma, Sat. 15, 6 a.m.

Aranmore, Sat. 15, 11 a.m.

Letters for Germany paid at the rate of two cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York to Hamburg or Bremen.

Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India close Tuesday at 1 p. m. Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m. for other countries mail close 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays) 5:30 p. m. also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, via N. Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 9 p. m. Feb. 16 and 7 a. m. Feb. 17.

Parcel post for Newfoundland are forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mails for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, close daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m.

Parcel post for Cuba, specially addressed, close at Boston postoffice Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m., forwarded on direct steamers sailing from New York Thursday and Saturday.

All steamers take specially addressed correspondence.

Parcel post for Great Britain and Ireland close Friday at 5 p. m.; Germany, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 11 a. m.; Tuesday and Friday at 5 p. m.; Norway, Sweden and Denmark, Wednesday, Feb. 26, at 5 p. m.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Conveyed by Steamship—Via Mail closes at Boston P. O.

China, Japan and Korea, specially ad-dressed only, Panama Maru, Thurs. 13, 6 p. m.

Honolulu, San Fran., Thurs. 13, 6 p. m.

Empress of India Vancouver, Fri. 14, 6 p. m.

Makura, Vancouver, Fri. 14, 6 p. m.

Cyclops, Seattle, Fri. 14, 6 p. m.

Nippon Maru, San Fran., Sun. 16, 6 p. m.

Orizaba, Seattle, Thurs. 20, 6 p. m.

A U S Transport San Fran., Fri. 22, 6 p. m.

Supplementary mails to insure forwarding must be dropped in receptacles marked "Foreign." Merchandise for the U. S. postal agent at Shanghai or Japanese parcel post cannot be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from New York
*Ancona, for Mediterranean ports Feb. 12
*Kronland, for Antwerp via Dover Feb. 12
*Mauritania, for Liverpool Feb. 12
*Utopia, for Mediterranean ports Feb. 12
*La Lorraine, for Havre Feb. 13
*Norddeutscher Lloyd, for Bremen Feb. 13
*Volturno, for Rotterdam Feb. 13
*Roma, for Mediterranean ports Feb. 13
*Berlin, for Mediterranean ports Feb. 13
*California, for Glasgow Feb. 13
*Chicago, for Havre Feb. 13
*Minneapolis, for London Feb. 13
*Atlantic, for Southampton Feb. 13
*Adriatic, for Bremen Feb. 13
*Wilhelm II., for Bremen Feb. 13
*Prinzess Alice, for Bremen Feb. 13
*Argentina, for Mediterranean ports Feb. 13
*Carnegie, for Liverpool Feb. 13
*Patricia, for Hamburg Feb. 13
*Zeeland, for Antwerp via Dover Feb. 13
*Halle, for Liverpool Feb. 13
*Stamulla, for London Feb. 13
*La Provence, for Havre Feb. 13
*Carnegie, for Glasgow Feb. 13
*Carnegie, for Mediterranean ports Feb. 13
*George Washington, for Bremen Feb. 13
*Stamulla, for Mediterranean ports Feb. 13
*Kirk, for Rotterdam Feb. 13
*Majestic, for Southampton Feb. 13
*President Grant, for Hamburg Feb. 13
*New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam Feb. 13
*Finland, for Antwerp Feb. 13
*Stamulla, for London Feb. 13
*Stamulla, for Mediterranean ports Feb. 13
*United States, for Copenhagen Feb. 13
*Carnegie, for Rotterdam Feb. 13
*Madonna, for Mediterranean ports Feb. 13

Sailings from Boston

Siellan, for Glasgow Feb. 13
*Carnegie, for Liverpool Feb. 13
*Winifreda, for London Feb. 13
*Nimrod, for Glasgow Feb. 13

Sailings from Philadelphia

Memphis, for Antwerp Feb. 14
*Haverford, for Liverpool Feb. 14
*Stamulla, for Mediterranean ports Feb. 14
*Prinzess Alice, for Bremen Feb. 14
*Majestic, for Southampton Feb. 14
*President Grant, for Hamburg Feb. 14
*New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam Feb. 14
*Finland, for Antwerp Feb. 14
*Stamulla, for London Feb. 14
*Stamulla, for Mediterranean ports Feb. 14
*United States, for Copenhagen Feb. 14
*Carnegie, for Rotterdam Feb. 14
*Madonna, for Mediterranean ports Feb. 14

Sailings from London

Maestri, for New York Feb. 12
*Kronland, for Antwerp Feb. 12
*Mauritania, for Liverpool Feb. 12
*Utopia, for Mediterranean ports Feb.

Commercial, Financial and Investment News

UNSETTLED TONE
CHARACTERIZES
LONDON MARKET

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—Markets were unsettled at the close today with further call in Canada and English rails.

AMERICAN WOOLEN
EARNINGS FOR THE
YEAR SATISFACTORY

President William M. Wood of American Woollen says: "Considering the tariff agitation, the year 1912 was a reasonably satisfactory one as to earnings. The year, as regards net profits, was moderately better than the previous."

"The notes of the Ayer mills amounting to \$500,000, due in March, will be paid and not renewed. The company has no idea of any new financing."

President Wood added in course of conversation that he still has all of his original holdings of American Woollen common and preferred stock, of which none of the latter stands him less than par, and that none of his stock is for sale.

During the year despite the falling market for its securities the big woollen company added 300 preferred shareholders to its list and in round numbers now has a total of about 13,000 stockholders, or the widest distribution of shareholders in its history. With this roster of stockholders American Woollen has by far the greatest number of partners of any of the prominent New England industrial concerns—twice as many, for instance, as United Fruit, whose list now embraces some 6,500.

No inkling of what treatment is to be accorded the woollen mill interests of New England by the Democratic tariff makers has yet leaked from Washington. The schedule-by-schedule policy of tariff hearings is being closely carried out and in the natural course of events the all-important "K" should be reached about March 25. Until that time it is impossible to predict with precision what is in store for the New England woollen and worsted industry.

HOLDINGS OF THE
NATIONAL BANKS

NEW YORK—Judging from returns already published the national banks of this city in response to the comptroller's call for condition as of Feb. 4, there has been no great change in holdings of securities, etc., since previous call. Of six of the largest banks aggregate holdings on that date were \$142,445,700, compared with \$140,216,800 at the call on Nov. 2, and \$140,883,400 at corresponding call a year ago. In the latter comparison there has been a decrease of nearly \$4,400,000.

Since a year ago National City Bank shows an increase in bond and stock holdings of \$17,039,500. On the other hand, National Bank of Commerce reports a decrease of \$11,529,000. First National Bank a decrease of \$8,291,000 and Chase National Bank a decrease of \$2,689,000 since a year ago.

Individual holdings of six of the largest banks in the item of "bonds, securities, etc.," on the dates named below:

	Feb. 4, '12	Nov. 2, '12	Feb. 29, '12
Nat City	\$1,238,900	\$40,370,800	\$24,290,400
Bk of Cm	23,752,400	24,203,100	35,282,300
First Nat	44,948,700	45,406,200	53,149,700
Han Nat	6,526,900	6,222,900	7,053,700
Mt & M	5,310,800	5,541,800	5,188,900
Chase Nt	20,908,000	19,487,500	23,257,400
Total	\$142,453,700	\$140,216,800	\$146,833,400

VALUATION BILL
FAVORED BY ROADS

WASHINGTON—Representatives of the railroads joined with public utility experts before the Senate interstate commerce committee in approving the railroad property valuation bill.

The railroads' main criticism of the bill was directed against the words making it mandatory on the interstate commerce commission to investigate and report on the "original cost to date" of the property, the position being taken that it would work a hardship in some cases for a railroad to produce this information. The railroads also asked for a "railroad valuation board" to assist the commission in arriving at the valuation.

F. A. Delano, president and receiver of the Washash, estimated the valuation would cost the government from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 and the railroads more.

COMMITTEE MAY FAVOR BILL

Favorable report is expected soon from the railroad committee of the Legislature on a bill to give the railroad commissioners mandatory instead of recommended powers. The committee voted to refer to a sub-committee the Washburn bill for redrafting.

PORT OF BOSTON IMPORTS

Port of Boston imports for the week ended Feb. 7 were valued at \$3,268,434, as compared with \$3,101,800 for the corresponding week of 1912. Exports for the named period were valued at \$1,931,680, compared with \$1,267,400 for the corresponding week last year.

GENERAL BUSINESS
IN THE SOUTHWEST
HOLDING UP WELL

KANSAS CITY—Prospects for another bumper crop year and record yields of the past twelvemonth are holding general business in the Southwest at a high level.

In merchandising the greatest activity locally is in the implement district. Sales of implements show a liberal increase over last year, reflecting confidence of farmers.

Unusually mild weather has saved farmers and stockmen millions. It has enabled fattening of cattle and sheep at far less expense than usual.

Bank deposits are the heaviest on record in Kansas City. Reserves, too, are large. Country bank balances have been piling up in the last month. Bankers are displaying a cautious mood and are not inclined to loan on any except the best collateral. Time rates are 5 to 8 per cent. Clearings in Kansas City for January were \$255,246,366, the largest on record, compared with \$229,012,984 in January, 1911.

Movement of corn from the country to this market continues below a year ago. Growers are disposed to accept present prices, especially since hogs are bringing \$1 per 100 pounds more than at this time in 1912, while corn is 18 to 20 cents lower. Some speculators hold that 50 cents a bushel for the cereal is no higher than 30 cents 10 or 15 years ago.

Farmers never had so much accomplished at this time for spring planting. Sowing of oats will begin soon in Oklahoma. Condition of winter wheat continues very favorable. Of 80 reports on wheat to a local grain firm from Kansas, 75 noted good to excellent conditions, four fair and only one poor. The Oklahoma February report makes winter wheat condition 83.6 per cent, compared with 83 in January and 77 a year ago.

ANTHRACITE COAL
ROAD EARNINGS

NEW YORK—January earnings of all so-called anthracite roads ought to show substantial increases over earnings of that month a year ago. Each of the eight roads increased anthracite shipments. The larger increases were shown by Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna, Delaware & Hudson and Reading in the order named.

It had not been generally anticipated that January coal production would advance as compared with last year. But the exceptionally severe weather a year ago prevented the miners on several days from full operation and on some days from operation at all. This year by reason of the open winter every day could have been utilized. The days used for full operation in consequence were much above the average of recent years. As a result, the increase in production and shipments is almost exactly 10 per cent.

Such good results in January led one of the most prominent coal company officials to say: "The situation is now on easy street. No matter how severe the weather in February and March, there is assured a plentiful supply, at least here in the East. It is more difficult to supply the West, owing to the fact that there was some shortage when navigation closed on the lakes and that all rail shipments of coal are never satisfactory in reducing a shortage."

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Only a moderate jobbing demand was noted in either the Savannah or New York turpentine markets yesterday but prices continue to be firmly maintained at 45½ to 46c ex-yard and a majority of the orders booked by the operators in these centers were taken at the higher figure.

Rosin—A steadily increasing inquiry is reported for the low and medium grades but the high grades are almost devoid of activity though still strongly held at previous figures. Common No. 1, General Sample E \$6.15, Graded B \$6.20, D \$6.25, E \$6.40, F \$6.50, G \$6.55, H \$6.60, I \$6.70, K \$7.05, M \$7.50, N \$8.00, WG \$7.75, WW \$9.00.

Tar and Pitch—There is no diminution in the absorption of tar at \$6.25 to \$6.50, but pitch remains dull and almost neglected, being offered at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits steady at 33s 3d. Rosin, common, steady at 15s 7½d.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 31s 9d. Rosin, American standard, steady at 25s 6d. Rosin, American fine, quiet at 25s.

WILMINGTON—Rosin easy; good, \$5.00. Spirits steady; machine at 41c. Tar firm \$2.20. Turpentine, hard, quiet at \$3; soft, quiet, at \$4; virgin quiet at \$4.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 41½c; receipts 483, exports 136, stock 22,208. Rosin firm; sales 1303, receipts 1228, exports 5384, stock 124,147. Prices: WW \$7.15, WG \$7.10, N \$7.05, M \$7, K \$6.65, I \$6.35, H \$6.30, G \$6.25, F \$6.20, E \$6.10, D \$6, B \$5.85.

AVERAGE CLOSING PRICE

NEW YORK—The average closing price of 10 leading stocks Tuesday was 121.1-16, ½ lower than Monday, or 12½ below the highest and 9-16 below the lowest of 1912.

WESTERN RAILWAY
TRAFFIC STILL OF
A HEAVY VOLUME

General Tonnage Reported as Large as Ever and Officials Say Business Conditions Are Undisturbed

BIG MAIL ORDERS

CHICAGO—Western railroad traffic officials report no important change in the volume of business, claiming that loading reports show a maintenance of recent high levels of general tonnage. This means, they say, that business is keeping pace and that confidence in the future developments in the commercial and industrial situations has not been shattered by any pessimistic tone which may have accrued to recent political utterances, or by the views publicly expressed by President-elect Wilson. It would be hard to find anyone who really looks for a disturbance of the ideal business conditions which prevail. No one looks for radical tariff legislation, that is to say, that which would destroy or cripple American industry or cheapen American labor, and otherwise let the business equilibrium of the country.

Western manufacturers of practically every description have about all the business they can handle, and new orders are continually coming. Virtually no headway is being made in the production of surplus stocks of any commodity and as far as the interior is concerned the volume of buying recently reported keeps up steadily.

Merchants are in the market for all kinds of manufactured goods and as mid-winter passes there is a noticeable increase in the amount of buying for spring consumption. This is particularly true as it refers to the mail order business, which has been exceptionally good during the last week or 10 days. This, it is pointed out, indicates that the requirements of the farmers for small articles are large. Not only are they buying goods through the mail order houses, but also through their local merchants. The parcel post has increased this class of business notably, especially where the rural telephone is also used.

Large wholesale merchants and jobbers are looking for good business during the spring, and visiting buyers at the large distributing points in the West were in larger numbers than for a number of weeks. Buying for both immediate and future delivery was larger than usual and of a better class of goods. Men on the road for the dry goods, clothing and shoe houses sent in satisfactory orders. Collections were generally satisfactory.

Bankers from western sections reported a feeling of confidence as far as their reports indicate, and that financial strength of the interior is sound. Money rates, as is well known, have declined recently, but not because of any adverse factors in the situation, but because money has returned from the interior as is usual at this time of the year. The demand for funds for business expansion is normal and money is abundant for all legitimate purposes. This is true not only of one section of the country, but of all of them. Some bankers say, however, that the business steam has been on for a long time, and while they look for excellent trade in all lines until the middle of the year, it would not be a surprise if the top notch had been reached, but claim that as far as they can see there will be no severe slump in general affairs.

The car situation is moderately easier, although it cannot be said that where the greatest density of traffic obtains there has been much relief. Traffic men, however, have been able to meet the requirements of shippers with somewhat greater facility than heretofore, but this has been due in a large measure to the extraordinary weather.

The western iron and steel industry produces no especially new features; much new business could be secured with greater facilities. Specifications on deferred contracts are large, but as the capacity of the mills has been sold for the greater part of the present year, producers hesitate on making prices on tonnage for delivery later than the third quarter.

Passenger traffic on most of the important roads, both to California and to the South, is heavy and promises to remain so during the next six weeks.

Railroads operating eastward from Chicago and St. Louis had less favorable operating weather last week which was mainly responsible for a slight falling off in the volume of business handled by them, but the total made a satisfactory showing as compared with the previous week, increasing about 5 per cent. Less than carload freight is being moved in large quantities, while the shipments of grain are materially above the average, and promise to continue so for some time to come, as there is a large amount of corn to be shipped to the seaboard this month. Officials estimate that there are 6000 to 7000 cars of grain on track at Chicago awaiting transfer to eastern roads. While cars are not any too plentiful the railroad officials say they have sufficient to handle all the business offered at present.

BIG COAL LAND
DEAL IS ABOUT
TO BE CLOSED

PITTSBURGH—T. J. Callaghan, managing director of the Cambrian Colliery Combine of Cardiff, Wales, and W. A. Macknight, joint manager of Gueret, Gait & Co., Ltd. of London, the chief distributing company of the combine, were in this city the other day. Messrs. Callaghan and Macknight, accompanied by J. T. Manning, a local timber and coal land agent, had just returned from an inspection of West Virginia and Kentucky lands which the Cambrian Colliery Combine is to acquire. According to Mr. Manning, the deal is about closed. Approximately \$10,000,000 is to be expended by the combine in the purchase and development of 175,000 acres of virgin coal lands in the Gaule river district of West Virginia and 52,000 acres of Bell, Whitney and Knox counties, Kentucky. The coal taken out is to be devoted solely to the export trade, principally that of Latin America and Australia.

Messrs. Callaghan and Macknight came to the United States with D. A. Thomas, the organizer of the Cambrian combine, about Jan. 15, and since that time have been traveling with him examining coal lands in all parts of the country. The party finally settled on the Kentucky and West Virginia lands mentioned chiefly because of their location in regard to transportation facilities, they being within easy reach of such important Atlantic ports as Newport News and Norfolk, and also accessible to Ohio river, which leading to the Mississippi would give a safe and cheap route for shipments to Central and South America and other points, by way of the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic and eventually the Panama canal.

The Kentucky lands which, according to Mr. Manning, have been selected, are owned by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. Lee, Higgins & Co. of Boston, are the owners of the West Virginia lands.

LARGER CAPITAL
FOR NEW ENGLAND
POWER COMPANY

The New England Power Company has decided to do some new financing in the near future, under the recent authorization of 15,000 additional preferred shares. Proceeds from sale of this stock will be used to complete next summer the company's so-called "No. 3" station on Deerfield river. It had not been intended to fully equip this station until 1914, but the demand for power has passed original expectations.

Fitted with "frequency changers" to enable delivery of power to the New England railroad lines, the new plant will generate 20,000 horsepower of hydro-electric energy. When finished it will include a dam and canal about three miles long and will add, roughly, 80 per cent to the output of the company's initial three Deerfield river plants. Those three stations, which have been under construction by the New England company since September, 1911, will this month begin delivering power to the Connecticut River Power Company to sell for manufacturing, electric lighting and railroad use.

President Smith of the New England Power Company says: "Approximately 100 miles of transmission lines are being built by allied companies to distribute power generated from these plants, and will be ready for operation during the early spring. Contracts already closed will aggregate between \$400,000 and \$500,000 annually. These developments and plant No. 5 should bring an annual revenue substantially as follows: Total income, \$788,000; expenses and taxes, \$115,000; 5 per cent interest on \$3,500,000 bonds, \$175,000; dividends on \$2,250,000 preferred stock, \$135,000; balance, \$363,000.

"Work on the reservoir in Somerset, Vt., is progressing satisfactorily, and of its total storage capacity of 2,700,000 cubic feet, there should be provided for the dry season of the coming summer about 700,000,000 feet, and the entire reservoir should be completed during the fall of 1913."

CONSUMPTION OF
COTTON ABROAD

Latterly a great deal of stress has been laid on good trade conditions between England and India, but trade with the continent has fallen off considerably. It is pointed out that in the matter of consumption England does not consume near as much cotton as the continent of Europe; last season 4,136,000 bales compared with 5,700,000. Last season the United States consumed 5,375,000 bales, therefore, good trade reports from England for account of India are apt to be misleading, as regards the season's probable consumption by the world.

A better insight to universal trade conditions in the textile lines can be obtained by comparing exports from America, which since Sept. 1 are as follows: Great Britain, 2,820,000, against 2,902,000; France, 876,000 vs. 849,000; continent, 2,600,000 vs. 3,297,000.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIM'S VIEWS

LOS ANGELES—Isaac Guggenheim of New York, who is in Pasadena, says: "Opening of Panama canal will do much for this coast. It will do wonders for South America. I will invest in Chile."

PIG IRON PRICES
CONTINUE HEAVY;
STEEL IS STRONG

Great Problem of the Mills Is to Reduce Arrears in Deliveries—Business Offered for Second Half

LATE RAIL ORDERS

NEW YORK—The Iron Age will say this week: Continued weakness in pig iron and further declines in coke and old material are still accompanied by very firm conditions in finished steel.

"The recession in the rate at which new orders are coming in for rolled material has been so gradual and the total on the books of the mills is so enormous that there are still some leaders in the industry who expect to see the present rate of output extend well into the second half. There are others who give greater significance to the factors that have caused hesitancy among buyers of pig iron."

The decline of 104,000 tons in unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation in January was in line with the lessening of the accumulation shown in the two months preceding. From the record increase of 1,042,000 tons in October there was a drop to 232,000 tons in November and to 79,000 tons in December, indicating that October was the culmination of the movement and that buyers are now concerning themselves more in getting what they have contracted for than in providing for far-off and uncertain wants.

At the same time the mills are recognizing that their great problem is to reduce arrears in deliveries and in some cases where business is offered for the second half are not disposed to make a more definite promise than "at the convenience of the mill."

Railroad buying at least is not flagging. Late rail orders include 6000 tons for the Soo Line, 9000 tons for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, 7000 tons for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, 5000 tons for the C. & B. & Q. and 10,000 tons additional for the Great Northern. For the cars on which bids have been asked lately it is estimated at Pittsburgh that 600,000 tons of plates and shapes will be required, this figure including the material for 12,300 Pennsylvania railroad cars which have just been placed.

Plate, structural and bar mills see no indication of anything but full occupation for five or six months. The few plate mills that have not sold far ahead are steadily booking business because of failure of deliveries on contracts. At Philadelphia 25,000 tons of vessel plates are represented in recent inquiries, including plates for two new vessels for Atlantic-Pacific trade, to be built at the Cramp yards. One inquiry for 10,000 tons of plates for bridge work is up in the same market.

For the second Queens section of new elevated railroad work the American Bridge Company has taken 24,000 tons at New York. A Broadway subway section, also, to be built by the city, comes up next, requiring 12,000 to 14,000 tons. These lettings of city work are only a fraction of the total held up in New York by the delay over subway operating contracts.

A feature of bar business in the East is an easier market for bar iron, \$1 to \$2 having come off the premiums recently secured.

Rumors of a further advance in wire products have no better basis than the fact that a minor company in the Pittsburgh district asks \$1.80 for wire nails after selling its output for several months ahead.

In the sheet and tin plate trades the fear that some mills cannot make full deliveries in view of the difficulty in getting sheet bars has hurried forward orders that ordinarily come later to the mills. Considerable additional business for the second quarter has been booked lately.

Consumers of foundry pig iron are still well content to wait. The decline has been about 50 cents from the December level in most markets. While it is asserted that concessions do not signify, where demand is so small, it is probable that the beginning of any new buying movement would be marked by even lower prices, the extent of the movement determining whether advances could be established later.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF TRAMWAY CO.

HALIFAX—The annual report of the Halifax Electric Tramway Company shows increased gross and net earnings over previous years. The surplus account for 1912 shows balance of \$704,119 gain for the year being \$104,934.

Total passenger receipts were \$250,263; Electric light and power earnings, \$228,634; gas and product, earnings, \$61,035; operating expenses, \$286,500; net bond interest \$30,000; net earnings, \$223,393; dividends paid \$112,000; passengers carried 5,688,414 or 476,157 more than last year; percentage operating expenses to income 54.06 per cent; car mileage, 984,943. The assets of the company are \$2,827,354.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO

115 Devonshire Street
Boston56 Wall Street
New York

INVESTMENTS

PRIVATE WIRES TO

New York
AlbanyWorcester
ProvidenceSpringfield
Hartford

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by the Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 12)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—R. W. Johnson of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Baltimore, Md.—A. Glotzman; U. S. Chicago, Ill.—P. A. Case and Stanley Longmire of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer st.
Chicago, Ill.—R. B. Agnew of The Fair; Essex.
Cincinnati, O.—Joe Ginsberg of W. S. Marks Shoe & Mfg. Co.; Essex.
Cleveland, O.—G. W. Greber of Adams & Ford; Essex.
Dearborn, Mich.—J. Susholtz; U. S.
Kansas City, Mo.—H. C. Blaker of Jones Post Mfg. Co.; Essex.
Liberty, Tex.—L. L. Patel; U. S.
Louisville, Ky.—John W. Quest of Struckey Quest & Co.; U. S.
New York, N. Y.—Mr. Shane of Star Shoe Co.; Essex.
Omaha, Neb.—J. W. Fyfe of Hayden Bros.; Essex.
Porto Rico—R. Gonzalez; U. S.
Porto Rico—M. Portia; U. S.
Richmond, Va.—Harvey Coleman of Wingo, Elliott & Crump; Parker.
San Francisco, Cal.—Chester Williams of Williams Martin Co.; 128 Lincoln st.
San Francisco—M. L. Nickelsberg of Kahn, Nickelsberg & Lenox.
Santiago, Cuba—Jose Escapa; U. S.
Selma, Ala.—Albert Meyer of Meyer & Elkin; Adams.
St. Louis, Mo.—F. L. Doerr of Filinger Boette Shoe Co.; Essex.
Washington, D. C.—J. G. Koehlerschmidt; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Auburn, Me.—F. L. Briggs of Cushman & Hollis; U. S.
Richmond, Va.—Pryor N. Smith and J. V. Powers of Smith, Briscoe & Co.; Essex.
Columbus, Ind.—W. T. Parker and W. Adams; U. S.
Chicago, Ill.—E. V. Gale of E. V. Gale & Co.; Tour.
Concord, N. H.—A. G. Stevens; U. S.
Covary, Mass.—C. F. DeWolfe; U. S.
Kenosha, Wis.—M. H. Slosson of Allen Shoe Co.; U. S.
New York, N. Y.—J. M. Barnett; U. S.
Richmond, Me.—G. A. Hawkes of Richmond Shoe Co.; U. S.
St. Louis, Mo.—Robert Dittman of Dittman Boot & Shoe Co.; Essex.
[The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and Trade Information Bureau, 196 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.]

CANADA CEMENT
COMPANY REPORT

MONTREAL—The net profits of Canada Cement in 1911 were \$1,382,038 and in 1912, \$1,304,076, an increase of \$12,638.

This figures out at a small fraction over 2 per cent on the capital of \$34,000,000 common and preferred and over \$8,000,000 bonds.

No doubt the cut in the cement duty last summer hurt some but to what extent is not indicated in the report.

While the earnings were a shade better the report shows bank loans and over drafts of \$340,275 in place of a cash balance of \$554,009 of the year before.

The chief features of the report with comparisons are:

	1912	1911
Net profits	\$1,382,038	\$1,304,076
Operating expenses	134,824	130,308
Surplus balance	781,061	496,802
Property account	20,218,671	28,706,434
Current assets	2,791,725	2,702,547
Total assets	32,830,557	31,911,200
Capital stock issued	24,000,000	24,000,000
Bonds	6,250,000	6,250,000
Current liabilities	1,580,334	1,027,420
Reserves	203,000	130,000

CREX CARPET CO.
ANNUAL REPORT

Crex Carpet Company reports for year ended Dec. 31:

	1912	Increase
Gross earnings	\$375,744	\$41,239
Operating expenses	134,824	420,308
Balance	440,920	61,338
Maintenance of plants	6,237	52,301
Balance	434,683	52,301
Depreciation	80,603	9,993
Net earnings	354,080	45,508
Dividends	180,000	
Surplus	174,080	45,508

RAILWAY EARNINGS

PERE MARQUETTE R.R.

	1912	Increase
Gross earnings	\$1,548,917	\$21,054
Net earnings	103,798	\$197,080

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS

	1912	Increase
First week February	\$257,840	\$49,184
From July 1	2,078,313	2,438,734

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN R.R.

	1912	Increase
First week February	\$247,000	\$15,000
From July 1	8,484,962	353,393

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS

	1912	Increase
First week February	\$103,877	\$10,877
From July 1	6,163,927	1,425,582

Latest Developments in the Industrial World

MANUFACTURERS ARE SEEKING CONCESSIONS IN WOOL PRICES

Purchases of New Clip Supplies From Western Growers Are Attempted on the Basis of the Proposed Tariff Schedule's Effect Upon Values in This Market

Buyers of wool look for concessions in prices, in view of the prospect of lower duties in the near future. They figure that the new wools about to come on the market will be bought on a lower level than the cost of shearings of the previous spring, and expect holders to average up, so to speak, and dispose of their present holdings for a little less than previous prices, in order to effect a clean-up.

That some of the Boston wool merchants may be willing to do this, seems probable, but most of them to date are refusing to consider offers decidedly below the market, being convinced that such a course is unnecessary because of the limited amount of stock on hand in all domestic wool centers.

It is evident that manufacturers are testing the market's strength quite as much as they are trying to secure supplies by this course; also, that few of the wool dealers are in such financial condition that they cannot afford to wait a little while longer, even in a dull market, rather than yield to pressure of this character.

Negotiations for the new clip Arizona wools are proceeding on the basis of the anticipated new tariff schedule. If the wool growers accept offers made on this plane of values, the effect will naturally be quite bearish upon stocks of old wool remaining on the Boston market. The Arizona arrivals, which will be rushed East in case they are secured at low prices, to compete with the wool now on hand here, can be sold for less than prevailing quotations if they are obtained on the basis proposed.

Naturally there is much interest in the early purchases. It is the general impression that sales outright will be very few, for growers are said to be obdurate, holding out for the quotations that they secured last spring, especially on wools that they expect will be disposed of before the new tariff goes into effect.

It is calculated, however, that the bulk of the early-shorn wools will have to come forward on consignment, which means that they will sell here for the highest figure that can be obtained for them on an unwilling market, wherein

all manufacturers who can adopt a waiting policy will do so.

This is not wholly reassuring, however, to the dealers who do not want to see prices weaken before the new tariff goes into effect, for the temptation to make concessions to move stocks that will soon begin to accumulate is very strong.

Wool in many instances is undoubtedly on an easier basis in this market, but the shading of prices that takes place is accounted for usually with the assertion that it applies to wool not strictly up to grade or lacking in some essential.

Recent sales have been so limited in quantity, as a rule, that they have had no appreciable effect upon the general situation. Scoured stock appears, as heretofore, a feature in the transactions, and pulled and scoured stock is relatively the cheapest offered in the market.

Nominally on all choice wools there is no change in quotations. Actually there is probably a slightly softer tone among those dealers who are willing to enter into negotiations for transfers of their holdings.

Most of the larger concerns, however, if they sell below asking prices, do so because they have an eye to the effect upon the grower of a decline in values here. They have little to sell, at any rate, and a slight yielding on their part involves no great effect upon their year's business as a whole.

The goods market is still in a satisfactory condition, the amount of new orders for apparel booked by the mill men being larger than they had expected, considering the uncertainties of the political situation.

The woolen goods manufacturers have fared rather better than the makers of worsted fabrics, in comparison with last year's bookings, but both branches of the industry are pretty well pleased with the outlook.

The chief source of apprehension is the possibility of cancellations of orders in the event of a slowing down of general business, which is predicted in some quarters. This is not a real factor of the moment, however, and may not trouble the trade. But the question of the volume of duplicate orders that may be expected later is another story.

AMERICAN WRITING PAPER COMPANY NET REMAINS UNCHANGED

Profits of the Concern Keep on an Even Keel With 1912 the Best in Several Years—Total Indebtedness

A LARGER OUTPUT

Net earnings of American Writing Paper Company in its fiscal year to Dec. 31 last preserved their practically stationary character. There was an increase of \$81,888 in the balance for dividends, but a considerable proportion of this represented lesser expenditures for repairs and maintenance which were made during the year. The repair item of American Writing Paper Company has always been fairly liberal, amounting normally to about \$300,000 per annum and the late year was of average proportions, but considerably under the unusual repair charges which so cut down the 1911 net profits. Maintenance is used by Writing Paper as an offset to depreciation.

Back in 1909 American Writing Paper earned almost 4 per cent on \$12,500,000 preferred. That was the most encouraging exhibit of earning power shown for many years. Profits since have been practically on an even keel, with 1912 the best of the three years. At the same time the share profit last year was only 2.7 per cent against 2.1 per cent in 1911.

The real feature of American Writing Paper Company on the financial side continues to be the wearing away of the bonded debt through sinking fund operations and purchase of bonds for treasury account.

At the close of the late fiscal period there were \$1,980,000 bonds in the sinking fund and \$1,400,000 in the treasury. The sum of the two gives a total of \$3,380,000 par of bonds purchased and kept alive either in the treasury or sinking funds. At the close of 1911 the total was \$3,096,000, so that in the 12 months there was an increase of \$284,000 company-owned bonds. Besides that there was \$50,000 of cash set aside for purchase of additional bonds. As the original bond issue was \$17,000,000, there now remain in the hands of the public only \$13,620,000 bonds, a reduction of nearly 20 per cent since organization.

During the 1912 year American Writing Paper inaugurated one important change and that was the introduction of the three tour system. This has increased labor costs and has also increased production. It is estimated that the company is now producing 30 per cent more paper than when organized.

In discussing Writing Paper affairs a financial leader close to the corporation says: "There is a stationary feature to earnings of this industrial which is most unsatisfactory and to some extent unnecessary. The property has been splendidly maintained and is in good physical shape. What the company needs more than anything else is an expansion in gross business. The net is all right in proportion to the gross. It is in fact better than 12 per cent after taking out all other expenses than interest and dividends. Surely this is as large a margin of profit as most industrial concerns can expect to show and far above the average of most paper companies. It seems to me that a little more steam in creating new sources of demand would solve the Writing Paper problem and give an earning power sufficient to lift the preferred stock to an investment basis."

WHY LOANS WERE CALLED
In explanation of the strength of money it is said that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, which recently declared a \$40,000,000 dividend, had the funds loaned on call and notified borrowers that loans would have to be paid by Feb. 14, and as a consequence considerable shifting of loans has taken place with a consequent scarcity and advance in call money.

THE WEATHER
UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Thursday; colder tonight; brisk northwesterly winds.

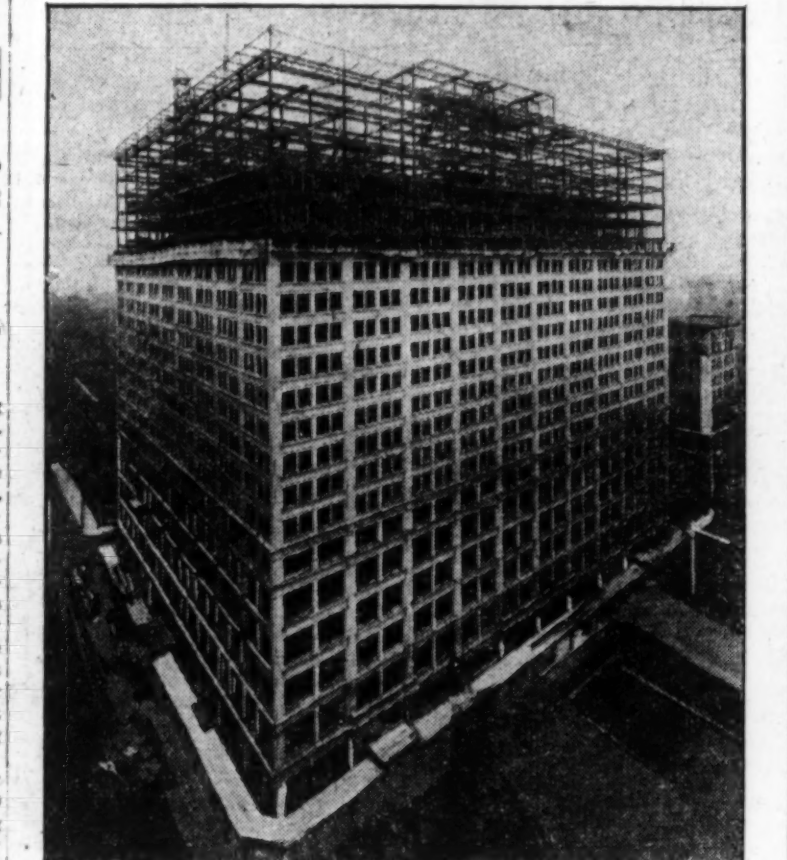
WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Thursday; colder tonight; brisk northwesterly winds.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 23.12 noon 26
Average temperature yesterday, 28.17-24.

IN OTHER CITIES
(Maximum)
New York 36 Portland, Me. 28
Washington 44 Albany 32
San Francisco 40 Pittsburgh 40
Buffalo 34 Des Moines 22
Kansas City 30 Chicago 18
Philadelphia 40 Denver 32
Jacksonville 70 St. Louis 32
San Francisco 58

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 6:45 High water
Sun sets 5:12 3:08 a. m., 3:27 p. m.
Length of day 10:27

RAILWAY EXCHANGE BUILDING NEAR COMPLETION IN ST. LOUIS



(Photo by F. D. Hampson Company)
Four million dollar 21-story office structure expected to be ready for occupancy by next June

ST. LOUIS—The Railway Exchange building in this city, now in the course of construction, is to be completed by June 1. It covers the entire block bounded by Olive, Locust, Sixth and Seventh streets, and has a frontage of 271 feet on both Olive and Locust streets and 228 feet on Sixth and also Seventh streets.

This building will be 21 stories in height and measure 308 feet 6 inches from the basement floor to the roof line of the uppermost penthouse. In point of area the Railway Exchange building, it is stated, will be the largest office building in the world, as it will embrace more than 30 acres of floor surface under one roof. It will be approximately 15 per cent larger in area than the Hudson terminals, the Woolworth building in New York city or any other office building, according to estimates made.

The first six floors of the building will be occupied by a dry goods company, which will have a floor area of 370,728 square feet or about 8½ acres. One of the features which will be of interest is the fact that this store will have entrances for patrons on four prominent streets. There is a 25-foot tunnel under Locust street connecting with a 10-story building to be used for the power plant and for storage purposes as well as a delivery station. This is intended to eliminate the appearance of delivery trucks and wagons in the main streets surrounding the building.

RAILWAY COMPANY OFFICES
On the other 15 floors there will be about 1500 offices occupied principally by four or five railroad companies. The general offices of the Missouri Pacific, occupying four floors, the Missouri,

Kansas and Texas railway, the Cotton Belt and the Wabash railroads will be in this building. According to Claude B. Ricketts, manager of the Railway Exchange Building Company, practically all the space on the first 17 floors has been leased already.

An ordinance restricting the height of buildings has been set aside in favor of the Railway Exchange building, as such unique provisions have been made, that in the opinion of the fire prevention bureau and the commissioner of public buildings it will be a fire barrier. The exterior of the building is of glazed cream terra cotta.

Facts About Property
A few interesting facts are: Weight of building, 278,400,000 lbs; entire weight of steel, 10,000 tons; length of structural steel, end to end, 25 miles; number of elevators, 38; number of pieces of terra cotta, 182,978; total length of electric light wire, 130 miles; number of wagons of earth excavated, 30,000.

The property upon which the building stands has eight different owners. W. J. Holbrook first thought of erecting this building and accomplished the difficult task of obtaining the consent of the property owners and making eight different leases with them for the Railway Exchange Building Company.

According to the architects, Mauran, Russell & Crowell, and the contractors, Westlake Construction Company, the actual cost of the building will be between \$3,900,000 and \$4,000,000. The property was worth \$300,000 some 35 years ago, and is valued today at \$5,000,000. The total value of ground and building represents an investment of about \$10,000,000, it is stated.

FINANCIAL NOTES

An order for 100 flat cars for immediate delivery has been placed by the Georgia & Florida railway.

New York dock commissioner will present to board of estimate on Thursday detailed plans for elevated marginal freight railroad along west side of Manhattan.

Exports of merchandise from the port of New York for the week ended Feb. 8 estimated at \$21,717,402 against \$22,226,051 in the previous week and \$12,440,143 in 1912. From Jan. 1 \$130,505,279 against \$101,924,018 in 1912.

The Northern Pacific railway has awarded the contract to a St. Paul firm to construct 100 miles of new line from Stanton in Mercer county to the south end of the Kildeer mountains. The new line is to be completed this year.

MISSOURI ZINC AND LEAD SALES

JOPLIN, Mo.—The past week came in with a storm and cold that has seriously impeded outputting. With some buyers in the market for a decreased supply, the shipments fell off 650 tons. Two buyers covered on largely increased orders, with the market continuing weak throughout the week.

The high price per ton of sulphide ore was \$51, the base per ton of 60 per cent zinc ranging from \$44 to \$48. Zinc silicate sold at \$24 to \$28 per ton of 40 per cent zinc. Lead was unchanged at \$54 for a few choice bins of ore, the general market being \$53 per ton of 80 per cent metal.

MERCHANTS LOAN & TRUST CO.
CHICAGO—At the regular meeting of directors of Merchants Loan & Trust Company George F. Hardie was elected manager of the bond department. Mr. Hardie has been with the bank for 25 years, and for the last eight has been connected with the bond department.

NEW YORK EDISON COMPANY
NEW YORK—At the annual meeting of the New York Edison Company Edgar Palmer was elected a director to succeed his father, the late S. S. Palmer. The retiring directors and officers were reelected.

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PRODUCE
Arrivals
Str Lexington, from Philadelphia, with 20 bskts sweet potatoes.
Str Gloucester, from Norfolk, with 830 bbls spinach.

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Boston Receipts
Today, 2012 lbs 1240 bxs 118,213 lbs butter, 94 bxs cheese, 2869 cs eggs; 1912, 2089 lbs 2200 bxs 132,742 lbs butter, 122 bxs cheese, 1800 cs eggs.

NEW YORK RECEIPTS
Today, holiday, Lincoln's birthday; 1912, 11,805 pkgs butter, 1338 bxs cheese, 6631 cs eggs.

Other Markets
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11—Egg market firmer at 23c.
CHICAGO, Feb. 11—Butter steady, ex 35½c, No 1 pkg stk 20½c; reets 4095. Eggs easy; firsts 22c, ordinary firsts 18 @20c; reets 6475.

Liverpool Cheese
Canadian, new white 63½; new colored 65.

PROVISIONS
Boston Receipts
Apples 1474 bbls, strawberries 272 cts, Florida oranges 3108 bxs, Cal. oranges 276 bxs, lemons 96 bxs, potatoes 16,100 bush, sweet potatoes 532 bbls.

Boston Poultry Receipts
Today, 3310 pks; last year, 1224 pks.

Boston Prices
Flour—Spring patent: \$4.85@5.20, winter patents \$3.35@5.75. Kansas in sacks \$4.20@4.70, winter straights \$5.10@5.35, winter clears \$4.80@5.10, spring clears in sacks \$3.85@4.25.
Milfeed—Spring bran \$23.25@23.75 winter bran \$24@24.50, red dog \$29.25, middlings \$24@28, cottonseed meal \$31, mixed feed \$24.50@27.50.
Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow 60½c, No. 3 yellow 59½c, yellow 59c, ship No. 2 yellow 60@60½c, No. 3 yellow 59@59½c, yellow 58½@59c.
Hay—No. 1 \$21@22, No. 2 \$18.50@19.50, No. 3 \$15@15.50, stock \$12.50@13.50.
Straw—Oat \$13@13.50, rye \$20@21.
Oats—No. 1 clipped white 42c, No. 2 clipped white 41c, No. 3 clipped white 40½c, ship fancy 40 lbs 41½@42c, 38 lbs 41@41½c, reg 38 lbs 40½@41, reg 36 lbs 40@40½c.
Eggs—Fancy nearby henneries, 31@32; eastern, extra, 29@30c; western, best, 27@28c.
Butter—Northern creamery 35@36c, western best 34½@35c.
Beans—Pea, choice, per bu, \$2.50@2.55; California small white, \$3.30@3.35; yellow eyes, best, \$2.50@2.60; red kidneys \$2.75.
Cornmeal—Bag meal \$1.15@1.17, granulated \$3.45, bolted \$3.40.
Lard—Pure, in tierces, 12 1-lb, rendered 14 1-lb; loose, raw leaf, 13c.
Onions—Native, per bu box, 65@75c; Connecticut valley, per 100-lb bag 60@60½c; Spanish, per case, \$2.25@2.35; Ohio, per 100-lb bag, 60@60c.
Apples—Per bbl, \$1.50@3.50.
Fruit—Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl \$8@9 (late varieties); per crate, \$2.50@3.
Potatoes—Maine, 2-bu bag \$1.25@1.30, sweet potatoes, Jersey, per bskt, \$1@1.25.
Sugar—American Sugar Refining Company's net quotations: Crystal domes, 7.10c; eagle tablets, 5.90c; Cubes, 4.85c; cutloaf, 5.40c; crushed, 5.40c; XXXX powdered, 4.65c; granulated, fine, 4.50c and 100-lb bags, 4.50c; granulated, 25-lb bags and under, 4.55@4.80; diamond A, 4.50c; Ontario A, 4.30c; Empire A, 4.25c; extra C's, 4@4.20c; yellow C's, 3.75@3.85c.
Sugar—Wholesale grocery prices: Granulated, fine, bbls and 100-lb bags, 4.65c; granulated, 25-lb bags and under, 4.65@4.90.

DEVELOPMENTS OF PEOPLE'S GAS

CHICAGO—President Knapp of Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company says in the annual report: "Gross earnings for 1912 were \$16,370,936, against \$15,896,286 in 1911, an increase of \$474,650."

"The net rate for gas charged during the year was 80 cents per 1000 cubic feet, with the usual penalty for non-payment when due. This was the rate fixed by a judge of the circuit court of Cook county, pending decision on the petition filed by this company in that court as mentioned in the 1911 annual report."

"The appeal that was prayed by this company from the order entered by another judge of the circuit court on Oct. 31, 1911, as mentioned in the 1911 annual report, has since been decided by the appellate court in favor of this company. Nothing else of importance has transpired during the year in respect to the rate litigation pending in both the state and federal courts."

"During the year about 41 miles of mains and extensions were laid. The increase in the number of gas meters set was 27,345, in the number of gas stoves installed 24,970, and in the number of are lamps 5115."

"On Dec. 31, 1912, the length of street mains was 2717½ miles, the number of meters installed was 573,118, gas stoves 353,794, and are lights 93,148."

MILK SHIPMENTS
During 1912 104,709,290 quarts of milk were shipped into Boston by the New Haven, Boston & Maine and the Boston & Albany railroads. The Boston & Maine, reaching as it does the large farming communities of New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont, handled over 70 per cent of this total.

BOOTH FISHERIES CO.
CHICAGO—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Booth Fisheries Company, Walter Ferron was elected a director in place of A. E. Cleaves and J. W. Clise in place of W. E. Chapin; otherwise the board remained the same.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FORE RIVER SHIPBUILDING CO.

Annual report of Fore River Shipbuilding Company is issued. Balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1912, compares as follows:

ASSETS	1912	1911
Machinery	\$1,300,544	\$1,315,565
Real estate	2,300,481	2,380,505
Less depreciation	120,000	120,000
Total net prop.	3,630,385	3,585,374
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	\$303,430	\$650,570
Accounts receivable	230,602	315,271
Notes receivable	163,892	371,375
Material	338,805	271,375
Work in process	587,006	252,713
Res assets rec	85,394	109,177
Def chgs to op.	80,884	30,674
Invest	10,126	126
Total assets	5,920,631	5,980,264
LIABILITIES		
Preferred stock	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000
Common stock	2,400,000	2,400,000
Uncompl con res.	266,115	164,887
Surplus	236,481	147,474
Total liabilities	5,920,631	5,980,264

President Bowles says: There have been some necessary additions to the plant and machinery during the year, consisting of a pneumatic power house; a three-story mold loft and rigging building; a shipwright's building; three small tracts of real estate bordering on Bent's creek and the company's property; two new boilers to replace boilers worn out, and a number of needed minor machines.

All items of repair and maintenance of the plant have been charged to current expense and \$120,000 has been charged off for depreciation.

The company received a contract from the United States government early in 1912 for the construction of the battleship Nevada, which contract provides that it is to be built in a yard which has established an eight-hour work day. On account of this and other naval work it became necessary to place the entire plant on an eight-hour day on Nov. 4, 1912. This step, together with considerable unrest among employees and most serious delays in receipt of important materials by sub-contractors, has resulted in a decrease in the surplus during the past year of \$281,000.

The accounts payable are for bills not yet due or in process of accounting.

The following vessels were under construction Dec. 31, 1912: Argentina battleship "Rivadavia," four submarine torpedo boats, two torpedo boat destroyers, three steel fishing vessels, four steel car floats, one battleship for United States government, one steel oil freighter, one submarine tender and one cargo vessel.

During the year there have been completed and delivered: One steel fishing vessel, one tank steamer, one steel section dredge, two submarine torpedo boats, one torpedo boat destroyer.

The average number of employees for the year was 3741. The force at present is approximately 4191. The contracts in hand will employ the present force approximately 18 months.

RUMELY COMPANY NEW FINANCING

NEW YORK—Directors of M. Rumely Company authorized issue of \$10,000,000 6 per cent convertible notes, running two years from March 1, 1913, which have been underwritten by a syndicate headed by William Salomon & Co. and Hallgarten & Co.

The notes will be convertible into common stock from Sept. 1, 1913, until Dec. 1, 1914, and are callable at par and interest, with a premium of ½ of 1 per cent for each full six months, or for any part of such period between time of redemption and the due date March 1, 1915. Stockholders who will be given rights to subscribe to issue meet Feb. 15 to authorize increase in common shares from \$12,000,000 to \$22,000,000 to provide for conversion of notes.

Including new cash which will be secured through this financing there will be aggregate assets approximating \$30,000,000 while net quick assets will amount to some \$20,000,000 or about twice note issue.

UNITED COPPER REORGANIZATION

Receivership of United Copper Company is understood to have been part of the plan for reorganizing the corporation, which has lain practically dormant since 1907. There will be a considerable scaling of capital, and the equivalent of assessments will be levied upon shareholders in the readjustment.

When the United settled its differences with Amalgamated in 1905-6, the former disposed of its Butte mining properties, which were turned over to Butte Copper Mining Company, and have subsequently become part of the Anaconda group. The company's remaining assets were: Stock interest in the Stewart Mining Company, Davis-Daly, Ohio Copper, New York & Pennsylvania Coal Company and one half interest in British Columbia Lumber lands. There were also other securities in the United treasury of an entirely different nature several years ago.

All assets have lodged with the Assets Realization Company for some time past.

WOOLWORTH COMPANY SALES
NEW YORK—F. W. Woolworth Company January sales were \$3,734,978, an increase of \$772,473.

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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

TRIUMPH OF ENGLISH LIBERALISM IS SEEN BY GERMAN JOURNAL

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN—The organ of the national Liberal party, the National Zeitung, published a leading article recently eulogizing English Liberalism.

"Liberalism," it wrote, "is marching forward from victory to victory. It is bringing the triumph and realization of all those dreams which Unionist opponents have prophesied would prove its downfall. It is clear to all the world that the Conservatives have driven themselves into a corner from which there seems no way of escape. The party of Chamberlain and Balfour has suffered one defeat after another, and the near future threatens it with total destruction."

The National Zeitung goes on to say that Danton's saying that during alone brings success has been borne out by the Liberal government. "The Opposition raven croaked 'revolution in England against the tricks of the insurance commissioners, revolution in Ireland against home rule.' . . . No revolution has broken out either in England or in Ulster. . . . The whole Conservative revolution talk is bankrupt, and for a very simple reason: the great majority of the English people thoroughly agree with the taxation of the rich and with the insurance of the worker, and five-sixths of the Irish people look on home rule as the fulfillment of the hope of a hundred years."

"This support among the people gives the Parliamentary victories of the Government, which in part have only been gained through the cooperation of the Irish and the Labor party, their great significance, and . . . the Liberals will soon command a strong and certain majority in Parliament as among the people."

ACTION ON STRIKES AFFECTING NATION AWAITED IN ENGLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Though the industrial council inquiry is by no means terminated and the gist of its report cannot be forecasted, yet the impression prevails that some important steps will be taken to follow up the conclusion which the government arrived at in 1911, at the time of the Thames dock strike, that strikes affecting the vital activities of the nation should be dealt with in a different manner to those involving secondary interests. Presumably the vital activities of the nation would include coal mining, shipping, carting and the transport trades.

The working of the industrial disputes act of Canada into which Sir George Asquith has been making investigations includes the principle of inquiry into serious disputes. The result of this inquiry will be included in the report, and in connection with it there is no doubt that the principle of arbitration, about which there is considerable difference in England between employers and employees, will receive a full share of attention. Indeed, it is in this direction that important developments are likely to occur.

KING REVIEWS TRIPOLI TROOPS

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME—The review of the troops recently returned from Tripoli was made the occasion of a grand military display. The line of march through Rome to the parade ground was chosen with the special view of allowing of as many spectators as possible. Rome was en fête and enthusiastic crowds lined the route.

The passage of detachments which had taken part in the Tripolitan campaign was greeted with loud cheering, which redoubled as the King, accompanied by the royal dukes and the Prince of Udine, and attended by the general staff, appeared in sight. The ceremony of conferring medals upon the flags, which was held at the Victor Emmanuel monument, was strikingly effective. Upon the fifty-second regiment of infantry and upon the whole corps of artillery King Emmanuel bestowed gold medals for exceptional valor. In all 30 colors were decorated.

ALLIES GET ARMS THROUGH RUSSIA

(Special to the Monitor)

BUCHAREST, Rumania—Reports are to hand from the ports of Galatz and Reni, on the Danube, that Russian steamboats are being loaded with provisions and arms for Serbia. It is stated that for some weeks the Russian boats have carried a large amount of specie, siege guns and quantities of uniforms and tinned provisions for the Bulgarian and Serbian troops.

IRISH NATIONALIST DEFENDS PARTY ON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In a letter to the press, J. Devlin, Nationalist member for West Belfast, enters an emphatic protest against what he describes as the grossly unfair position in which the friends and foes of woman suffrage alike have sought to place the Irish party during the whole controversy over the female suffrage amendments to the franchise bill.

"Underlying most of the comments and calculations in the newspapers," writes Mr. Devlin, "and in the vast amount of literature circulated through the post, is the unfair and unfounded assumption that the position of the Irish Nationalists is in any way different from that of the Liberals or Conservatives in this matter."

Mr. Devlin goes on to point out that Mr. Asquith and Bonar Law have both made declarations that their followers would be left free to vote as they thought fit, and that the bona fides of these declarations had never been questioned, and he asks why an equally straightforward declaration of the chairman of the Irish party could not be accepted "in spirit as well as in letter."

On Nov. 5 last Mr. Redmond had definitely stated in the House that he had no hesitation in saying that, as regards the woman suffrage question, it would be a free vote on the merits of the general question by the members of the Irish party, and that he subsequently further explained that what he meant was that the members of the Irish party would be as free to vote on the merits of the question as the members of the Liberal party would be under the pledge of the prime minister.

Mr. Devlin goes on, "this has never been a party question with us. Mr. Redmond is no more responsible for the action of the members of the Irish party than Mr. Asquith is responsible for that of the members of the Liberal party, or Bonar Law for that of the members of the Unionist party. Whatever," he adds, "the result may be, let the British public clearly understand that the Irish party, as a party, has taken no action in the matter and does not intend taking any."

QUEENSLAND ADDS TO STAFF OF UNIVERSITY

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—The Senate of the University of Queensland recently found it necessary to strengthen the teaching staff in order to cope with the unexpectedly large number of students who had matriculated, and to provide for the additional work to be undertaken in 1913.

As a result of the Senate's deliberations, A. B. Welton, B. Sc., has been appointed to the position of assistant lecturer in geology, K. F. Swanwick, B. A., LL. B., has been appointed part-time lecturer in modern languages, and William Gates, who has just qualified for the bachelor of arts degree in the University of Queensland, has been appointed part-time lecturer in history and economics.

DUTCH WOMAN IS POLICE OFFICER

(Special to the Monitor)

VOORBURG, Holland—For the second time in Holland a woman has been appointed police officer. Miss G. van Elselingen, who studied law at the universities of Groningen and Leyden, has been from Feb. 1 employed as third class inspector in the public morals police department. The employment of some women in this line of work has for some time seemed desirable, and this nomination is sure to be generally approved.

MONGOLIANS ARE RECEIVED BY CZAR

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG—The Czar received the Mongolian special mission in audience at Tsarkoe Selo recently. The envoys in accordance with oriental custom brought costly gifts to his majesty. Among them were some Mongolian ponies with trappings and three thrones of cloth of gold with the emblem of the nine dragons. Moscow will next be visited by the mission to further trade between Russia and Mongolia.

COLLEGE HAS NEW PRINCIPAL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Prof. Ronald Montague Burrows, professor of Greek in the University of Manchester, has been appointed principal of Kings College, London. Professor Burrows was educated at Charterhouse and Christchurch, Oxford, where he took first class in the honors school of Literae Humaniores. He received the D. Litt. degree, was professor of Greek at University College, Cardiff, and was dean of the faculty of arts at Manchester.

CENTENARY OF INVENTOR OF PHONOGRAPHY IS CELEBRATED

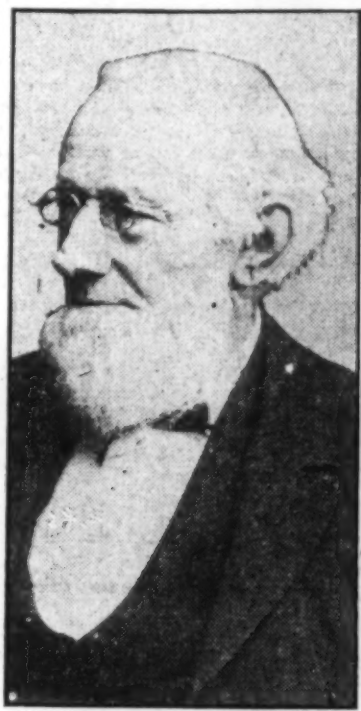
(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Sir Isaac Pitman, whose centenary was celebrated recently, was born in Trowbridge in 1813. He had very little education, and when about 12 years of age began his office life, supplementing, by self-education, the curtailment of his school career. He studied Homer, Pope, Cowper, Montgomery, Addison, and the Bible, yet, while his intelligence enabled him to appreciate the best literature, he could not master the difficulties of its orthography.

The printed page and his sense of reason disagreed in the pronunciation of words, and he found that his pronunciation was different from that of his friends. He saw that the spelling of words was no guide, and that there was no standard of pronunciation, and so struck out a course for himself. He had studied the whole of Walker's Dictionary by the time he was 17 years of age, making a list of words he had mispronounced, numbering 2900; he also studied Taylor's shorthand. Later he had five months' training as a teacher at the Borough Road Training College of the British and Foreign School Society.

During his work of teaching his interest in shorthand increased, and later he brought out a small book called "Stenographic Shorthand." Pitman taught it in school, circulated it by taking long journeys by road in all weathers, and the system developed amazingly in facility and adaptability, additions and alterations being made as it grew in favor.

The Phonographic Journal, afterwards the Phonetic Journal, was established in 1842. In 1887 the Jubilee of Phonography was celebrated officially in London, at the same time as the tercentenary of short-hand or the recognition of modern short-hand, by Dr. Timothy Bright, in 1787. Lord Rosebery gave the inaugural address, and his doing so brought short-hand, and particularly phonography, into prominence. Its popularity increased by leaps and bounds, and it began to be recognized in official circles. Now, phonography has become the primer system of short-hand in England; it is adapted into many foreign languages, circulates its text-books in millions, is used in practically every office,



(Reproduced by permission)
SIR ISAAC PITMAN

in the press and in Parliament, and all over the English-speaking world.

Inside his text-books was written "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," and his life was an exemplification of the motto. The energy he displayed in the furtherance of the work he loved, his enthusiastic advocacy of the principles of peace and temperance, show him to have been a man among men. His ideals and methods have not yet received general recognition, though phonetics are being introduced into the elementary schools, but the need for rendering the English language more accessible to the children of Greater Britain, to the millions of British subjects in India and the far east, and to the cosmopolitan population of America, calls for further action.

INTER-CASTE DINNER CAUSES COMMOTION

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India—The inter-caste dinner which was arranged recently by the Aryan Brotherhood of Bombay has caused considerable commotion among the Gujarati mercantile community, and the leading members of the latter are distinctly unpleasant for those of their caste who took part in the dinner.

This has led to a recantation on the part of some of the less radical of the reformers, but a large number of them manifest no sign of departing from their principles. As a matter of fact their position is stronger than would appear at first sight, for they are able to point out that while their caste adopt so indignant an attitude toward themselves, they have taken no notice of the action of the richer and more influential men of their caste who have been in the habit of dining with Europeans in private.

Moreover, as a reply to the objections raised, the brotherhood are arranging for another dinner, in which Hindus of different castes and even Mahars (members of the depressed classes) will participate, so that the last state of the objectors is likely to be worse than the first.

N. W. S. BOYS CAN LEARN COMMERCE

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The state education system of New South Wales, in addition to primary and secondary schools, also affords special facilities for boys who intend to follow mercantile pursuits.

Under the auspices of the government, a commercial school exists which is designed to fit boys for entrance into commercial life, and consequently special attention is paid to studies bearing upon business principles and economics. The course in arithmetic, for instance, avoids useless problems on antiquated investments, obsolete forms, disused methods, and uncommon weights and measures.

This is one of several new orders of schools the government are introducing into the state education system. They will be day continuation schools, covering such a wide range as commercial schools, junior technical schools, and domestic science schools.

PROFIT-SHARING IN JAM WORKS

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—Under the profit-sharing scheme in force at Sir W. P. Hartley's jam works at Aintree, Liverpool, a sum of £4650 was distributed among the 710 work people employed at the firm. This scheme was established 28 years ago, and £71,155 has been distributed.

QUEENSLAND ENDING LINES

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—It is anticipated that by the end of April next 12 of the numerous railway lines now under construction will have been completed.

INDIAN ARCHITECTURE IS PLEADED FOR IN BUILDING NEW DELHI

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A petition signed by the Dukes of Bedford, Lord Glenconner, Walter Crane and others, has been presented to Lord Crewe on the subject of the building of the new city of Delhi.

The petition brings forward the question as to the method by which the new city of Delhi is to be built. Are its plans to be devised in a modern architect's office, separated from the craftsmen, materials and site, and binding the builders with details and specifications. Should not rather the method be that which has produced Westminster Abbey, St. Sophia, St. Peter's at Rome, the Taj in India, the palace of Akbar and Shah Jahan, as well as the great public works of former times, the method which allowed of the master builder and his craftsmen working in accustomed materials, upon the site from simple instructions as to accommodation or arrangement, such as would have been given to a master mason or a master carpenter by a medieval king who required a palace or a castle.

This is the method that has produced all the great buildings of the world, and no modern buildings warrant the assumption that it can be safely departed from. The petition urges that living craftsmanship should be saved from extinction by a right method of employment, and that in the building of Delhi native Indian architecture be left to its own inspiration, for the product would then be living art. The possibility of work upon these lines is now so rare that its value can hardly be exaggerated.

TEMPERANCE MEN OF ARMY WELCOME

(Special to the Monitor)

SIMLA, India—The general secretary of the Royal Army Temperance Association, at Simla, has received a communication from the secretary of the British Immigration League, at Sydney, New South Wales, to the effect that the league "accepts the responsibility, and welcomes the arrival of soldiers who have good discharges and a minimum of £5 landing money."

"The league," the communication continues, "have lately opened an immigrants' home, to which all men sent out under the aegis of the general secretary, Royal Army Temperance Association, are welcomed. A labor bureau is attached to the home, and immigrants are certain of immediate employment at this time of the year." This marks a great advance on the regulations which were formerly in force and should be welcomed by those soldiers in India who have completed their service with the colors.

GERMAN ATHLETES ARE SPURRED ON

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The next international Olympic games will take place in 1916, at Berlin on the new station in the Grunewald just outside the city. The German committee has been carefully selected and the crown prince is president. An appeal is already being sent out to the nation to support the undertaking in a worthy manner, and to the athletes of Germany to do their fatherland honor. The Kaiser, who will open the games, takes a keen interest in everything connected with them.

RESPONSIBILITY AIM IN TURKEY

(Special to the Monitor)

LISBON, Portugal—In the Turkish Chamber of Deputies a bill was recently introduced making ministers responsible for their official actions.

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LADY HARDINGE FUND FAVORED

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—Considerable enthusiasm has been aroused throughout India by a proposal made by Lady Sydenham that the women of India should raise a fund by subscriptions, not exceeding one rupee each, to present an address in a casket to Lady Hardinge as a token of sympathy and admiration for her courage and fortitude.

MOROCCAN PROGRESS NOTED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—General Lyautey, who has rendered such valuable services in establishing the Moroccan protectorate, has always maintained that economic expansion is the most powerful factor in successful colonization. It was not long after he became resident general that he organized a "Bureau for economic study and information." Its headquarters are at Rabat, and it is in the charge of Rene Leclerc, who has had eight years' experience in Moroccan affairs.

The aim of the "bureau" is threefold—to centralize all economic information concerning Morocco, to study the best ways and means of economic progress, and to keep the government and the public informed of what is being done. In order to obtain the information desired, in order to establish an inventory

of Morocco's agriculture, commerce and industry, the "bureau" had to get in touch with the various consulates and administrations throughout the protectorate. It also appealed to the co-operation of different missions and geographical societies.

So far satisfactory statistics have only been secured from one region, Shawia. At the end of 1911 its administration published a report of the situation there as regards agriculture and trade, and for some time now a pamphlet containing an account of latest developments with statistics has appeared each month.

This mass of documents which the "bureau" is constantly collecting, not only enables it to supply accurate information to the government but to private individuals and companies who wish to know the lay of the land before embarking on any enterprise in Morocco.

SHOWMAN'S GUILD OF BRITAIN HEARS REVIEW OF THE YEAR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At the time of the year when the merry-go-rounds, swing-boats and other attractions of traveling shows and fairs are stowed away until the coming of the fine season, the showmen's guild of Great Britain holds its annual meeting.

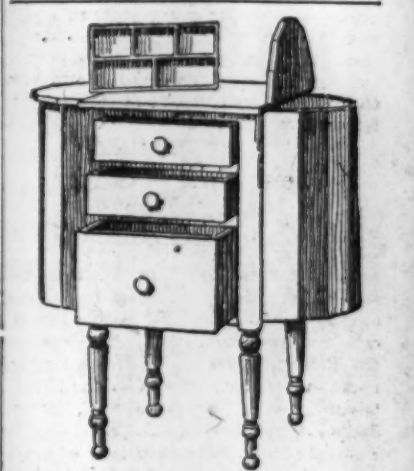
The showmen's guild represents quite a large industrial section, since 73,000 people are directly dependent on the activities of the fair ground for their living, and since more than £2,000,000 is invested in traveling shows. The chair was taken by Patrick Collins, president of the guild, supported by the Rev. T. Horne, chaplain of the guild, and Watson Wright, parliamentary solicitor, and the member of the executive council.

The annual report read by the Chaplain stated that restrictive legislation embodied in bills promoted by the corporations of Liverpool, Cambridge, and Tavistock had been opposed. The object of the legislation was to obtain power to penalize traction engine users. Such action had been condemned at large meetings held in all the large centers of show life.

Appreciation of the attractions provided by fairs had been clearly shown in the case of Sawbridgeworth, whose inhabitants had resisted an attempt made to abolish the fair. At Southwold the right of fair holders to the site in the middle of the town had been vigorously and successfully vindicated by the show people. But Mitcham was the best example of successful fair defense work. There the agreement which had been concluded by the Guild chaplain, with the chairman of the Mitcham board of conservators, had been carried over into another year with notable success, and it was admitted that the last fair held at the old Fair Green surpassed any of its predecessors.

The chairman, Mr. Collins, said that showmen were no longer looked upon as aliens and people who had no votes. The guild, which had been established 24 years, was ready to defend the interests

of the profession wherever or whenever they were attacked. Showmen benefited the people of the country by giving them education and amusement on a fair ground, "under the broad blue canopy of heaven."



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Hospitality of the Great

There can be no more serious reproach for those who consider themselves too busy or too important to be gracious to others in simple social relations than to read of the universal kindness and openness of such a man as Abraham Lincoln. He seemed to find it not only a duty but a pleasure to take into a warm comradeship everybody who came his way, not for the sake of making himself popular, and not in any sense as a brilliant leader of social interchange; but just because people were "folks" to him and he felt impelled to add his quota to their present happiness. This is the impulse of all truly great people. The great man or woman is always a democrat. In such is never seen the cold exterior which selfish reserve builds and which justifies the perversion of the word "shellfish"-ness, enclosing its possessor like a clam. He who is really built on a big plan always has room for one more human affiliation, one more friendship, can always admit one more claim upon the hospitality of a large nature. It is the narrow and limited individual alone who seeks in what he thinks an elegant reserve or exclusiveness exemption from the claim which every human being really has on every other for fellow feeling and helpful kindness. Cordiality of this sort need not be gushing nor officious. It is characterized always by an instinctive tact. It gives to every comer what can be received, and takes the measure of each heart at a hand clasp. Savants say that they can guess the inherent efficiency of any human being by the hand clasp; certainly the really generous and great wear their heart if not on the sleeve then surely, in the hand, making it a fresh gift to every one who knows how to take the beautiful thing that is offered there.

New York's Native Americans

Strictly speaking, New York is the most American city on the globe. There are, by actual count, 150 native Americans in New York. They live west of the Bowery as far as the Hudson river, north of Grand street, and south of Fourteenth street. They are lineal descendants of the Iroquois Indians, and in this spot they have colonized and are today playing their honest industries and filling up their full share of honest citizenship, says a writer in the *Churchman*. The rest of us are either immigrants or the children of immigration.

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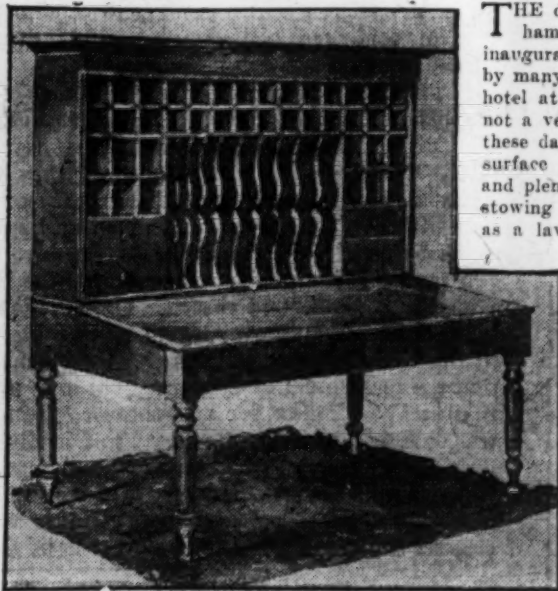
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DESK USED BY LAWYER LINCOLN



THE desk upon which Abraham Lincoln wrote his first inaugural address has been seen by many visitors to the Leland hotel at Springfield, Ill. It is not a very elaborate affair for these days, but it has a broad surface for writing purposes and plenty of pigeon holes for stowing away documents such as a lawyer keeps at hand.

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ADDRESS WAS WRITTEN IN LAW OFFICE ABOVE SPRINGFIELD STORE

Farmer's Happy Lot

THAT the farmer's lot, whether it be a ten acre one or not, may be a very happy and independent kind of existence most people will agree. A writer in the *Craftsman* holds forth to this effect: The "Ten Acres and Liberty" idea is one that has long appealed to me—the wedding of economic independence with the satisfactions of a pastoral life. The agriculturist, it seems to me—not the old-fashioned farmer, but the modern farmer, with old books and old friends to resort to when the weather is bad—leads the most enviable life of all. He does not manipulate other men's wealth, nor is it his task to induce a surfeited public to buy that which is not bread; he lives close to the roots of life; he deals in fundamentals.

"There is no other sort of life," says Abraham Cowley in his essay "Of Agriculture," "that affords so many branches of praise to a panegyrist: The utility of it to a man's self; the usefulness, or, rather, necessity of it to all the rest of mankind; the innocence, the pleasure, the antiquity, the dignity—and, I may add, the liberty of it. As I look about upon the various occupations of men and women in this present generation, it seems to me that every other vocation is conducted in chains—the demands of employers, or directors, or stockholders, or a spoiled public. It is only the farmer who is free of these things."

Fruits in Their Season

Some one writing from a point of view all his own in a current magazine humorously finds fault with the prowess of modern horticulture and other commerce for providing roses and strawberries in January which strictly (in the northern calendar) belong to June. He thinks "all things in due season" is a good old rule. When he succeeded in getting pussy willows to blossom for him in the house in December he felt greatly at a disadvantage in the face of the fluffy yellow catkins because he had no warm brown garden where to set them forth to the light and air, but must perforce keep them in a glass bottle or throw them on the fire—which he finally did.

He speaks of grapes in January as being the supreme flight of fancy for writers of old, yet now they are the commonplace of every fruiterer. The sunny service of distant lands is enjoyed for a small outlay, and cold storage holds over from one season to another some things besides eggs. The logic and beneficence of this is unquestioned by the most of us, who see no reason why any delight should fail at any moment, and who find that temperate choice among these bounties is still possible, keeping fresh zest for each in turn.

This writer sees in segregation of other things than seasons a definite advantage. Most of us again would not agree here either. Childhood was once shut away from adult understanding, and there was possible very little interchange of sympathy between the child, who should be seen and not heard, and the grownups who thought it cofesited with their dignity to forget that they ever had worn knickerbockers or short skirts. Now children associate with their elders and develop faster than they did, and the adult who is thoroughly up-to-date knows that he is just as young as he ever was.

Before the Mast

Members of a certain yacht club of a town on Long Island sound tell of an insider who last summer was once decoyed into acting as crew for one of the enthusiastic yachtsmen, according to a story in *Lippincott's*.

"Let go that jib-sheet!" was one of the first orders given.
"See here!" came in indignant tone from the "crew." "You oughtn't to talk to me that way. As a matter of fact, I am not touching the thing!"

Everybody now sees, as some could not see in Lincoln's lifetime, that he was a man saturated in American principles, with the most intense faith in American character, penetrating with almost preternatural insight into the conditions of our American problem.—*Bilas Perry*.

Love Is All

Have no faith in the external life which you are leading and which seems to you so important; understand that, to say nothing of personal fame and wealth, all the imaginary arrangements of the social life of millions and millions of people are insignificant and wretched trifles as compared with the soul which you feel within yourself. Live only by the love to which your soul is calling you and all the bliss to yourself and to all mankind of which you can only dream will come true and will be increased infinitely.—*Tolstoi*.

WESTERN IMPROVER OF ENGLISH

MINNESOTA has lately sent one of her well known teachers of English to visit Boston and Prof. Richard Burton has told New England the great things that are being done and the greater starchy things hatched by the hope of the state University of Minnesota. The Bellman, Minneapolis, has regular contributions by Professor Burton, which have a further university extending effect. He writes often on matters of English use and style and encourages the present day awakening to the need of more dignity and beauty, accuracy and general effectiveness, in the popular use of the English language.

Lately he has noted the tendency to vulgarize speech not only by slang and cant phrases but by wresting the use of good words in such a way as to make them practically slang. Dr. Burton instances the word "proposition," a word much used in the business world and also heard on every side—as "that's a different proposition." He would have the word restricted to its rightful use—see the dictionary—and not applied to any and every sort of a chance remark or even casual happening. One recalls in this connection the place of this word in Lincoln's Gettysburg speech as an example of its elegant use.

Another word which Professor Burton might have named is "concern," used by business houses to indicate a house or a firm. Party is another word which business people use, perhaps aping legal parlance, with its "party of the first part." A party is of course a number of people. To refer to one man as a party is perhaps a subtle tribute to his versatility, but in view of its possible connotation of the phrase "a handful," the word seems of doubtful application.

Professor Burton emphasizes one point as to which opinion ranges far. It is as to the relation of written and spoken English. He would grant to speech more latitude, something more unconventional, "more broken" and active with life, than to written language. The latter is sedate, yet must not be stilted and unnatural. He finds that the virtue of the spoken word is "radical and makes for vitality." That of the written word is "conservative and makes for beauty and art." Here is a nice distinction. Written and printed words are of course possible of preservation, but so are spoken words in these photographic days. It would seem as if the trend then should be to unify language, to make that which is written as vivifying as that which is spoken and that which is spoken as worthy of conservation as that which is written. Certainly the greatest example of English, first and last, is the English Bible, yet nothing is franker and plainer and more simply vernacular in diction and for the most part in style and form, as well.

Practical Use of Motor Truck

If the motor truck were only a mechanical substitute for the horse its significance would be small. But, like the pleasure car, it is opening a new field of possibilities, says *Scribner's* magazine. No longer 20 miles a day, but 50 to 80 is the economical limit. By changing drivers a motor truck can be kept going 20 hours out of the 24. The practical radius is no longer half a day's horse travel, but is solely a question of expense and profit. If the profit warrants going 50 miles and back, the right sort of truck will do it. A wholesale grocer, adding both to radius and promptness of delivery, doubles his business in a year. A furniture house saves money on freight and express charges.

Government is meant for the good of ordinary people, and it is for ordinary people that the student should elucidate its problems; let him be anxious to keep within earshot of such.—Woodrow Wilson.

A Lincoln Tribute

AS back across the ages
A few great figures meet the eye—
Kings, prophets, warriors, poets, sages—
Whose names and deeds will never die.
Not always of high race or royal
These messengers of God to men,
But lowly-born, true-hearted, loyal,
They wielded sword or brush or pen.
Such was our Lincoln, who forever
Is hailed as free of the slave,
Whose lofty purpose and endeavor
New hope to hopeless bondmen gave.
And so we tell our sons his story,
We celebrate his humble birth,
And crown his deeds with all the glory
That men can offer on this earth.
Hail, Lincoln! As the swift years lengthen
Still more majestic grows thy fame;
The ties that bind us to thee strengthen;
Starlike-immortal shines thy name!

—From *The Pilgrims*, Nathan Haskell Dole.

Music Self-Learned

If America is to have great music and if our own people are to enjoy and produce great music, the beginning of our education must take place in the home, declares Mary Garden in *Good Housekeeping*. The best of the mechanical players will give you the greatest music the world has produced. With these you can educate yourself. As for myself, I was not as familiar with Wagner as I wanted to be. So I bought a player and kept it at my apartment in Chicago. By means of it I thoroughly educated myself with the music of the Wagner operas. I was unfamiliar with the Russian school of music. I learned that. But, mark me, I learned this music thoroughly because I took up one thing at a time. You must do this; one selection at a time, one composer at a time. Do not mix things.

The manner in which one single ray of light, one single precious hint, will clarify and energize the whole mental life of him who receives it, is among the most wonderful and heavenly of intellectual phenomena.—Arnold Bennett.

BE STILL AND KNOW

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DIVINE intelligence directs all our ways. This we know to be true in spite of the efforts of human intelligence to persuade us to the contrary. Let us dwell for a moment on the subject of this article and see why we yield to the temptations of material sense when it urges us into paths not meant for our feet to tread. "Be still, and know," is the voice of God. It is His express command at such times and concerning such things as incite doubt in the human mind with regard to just what is the right thing to do. When in doubt turn to God, for he is sure there would be no doubt if self-interest were not in some way clamoring for its own.

"It is the province of spiritual sense to govern man," declares Mrs. Eddy (*Science and Health* with Key to the Scriptures, p. 206). Spiritual sense is the true self, and its activity is never in response to the human will. A philosopher says that a man's moral nature is vitiated by any interference of the will. Such interference is the expression of self-interest, no matter which way we look at it. Man's best effort, supplemented by entire confidence in God, conducts always to just issues. The greatest achievements of our own or any past time have been the result of the divine will operating in and through man who reflects God.

Human will, while it may claim and appear to have been the spur, has really had no part in anything that is truly good. Spiritual inspiration alone is to be traced as the impulse behind all great movements resulting in permanent good to mankind. God appoints and instructs His instruments according to their fitness for the work. Such fitness grows out of the capacity given by God to man to transform the human into the divine, so that personal desires are stilled and success comes not through human will but through self-annihilation.

Achievements which make for good in the world's history have resulted always, whether we realize it or not, from a simple obedience to that divine admonition, "Be still, and know." What does God command in this "Be still, and know"? What indeed, but the putting off of mortal sense, the human will, which has ever sought and is still seeking to usurp the hold of spiritual understanding, and which, if blindly followed, leads inevitably past the beacon lights of Truth, God, into the quicksands of worldly wisdom? And yet God alone directs man's course. The way is straight when one obediently listens and humbly follows the leading of the true self, though it be shorn of what may seem to men to make life glad. The way is winding when the human will, which for the time seems good to a man, lures him into the coils of the short-lived and unreal. When Jesus uttered those telling words, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you," he explained very clearly the one and only way of attaining to and forever keeping the good things of life; for to them that have the kingdom shall be given their heart's desire.

The kingdom of God and His righteousness is not won by mere wishing or hoping for it, but by the steadfast seeking for that spiritual harmony which shuts the door upon all worldly interferences; the putting into practice of "Be still, and know"; the consecrating and surrendering of self to good as All. This state once gained becomes a fountain-head of good in itself. It radiates happiness, dispenses love and in like measure it attracts and draws unto itself every form of good. All things are added unto it—such riches as God's wisdom unerringly bestows. Christian Science teaches that mortal sense, as well as that which it blindly seeks, disappears before this incoming of Spirit. Mrs. Eddy says: "The spiritual sense of truth must be gained before Truth can be understood. This sense is assimilated only as we are honest, unselfish, loving and meek. In the soil of an 'honest and good heart' the seed must be sown; else it beareth not much fruit. . . . It is the spiritualization of thought and Christianization of daily life, in contrast with the results of the ghastly farce of material existence . . . which really attest the divine origin and operation of Christian Science" (*Science and Health*, p. 272).

The only reality is that which comes from God, and to the spiritually awakened this comes by sure degrees. It leaves us in no doubt as to what to do

or which way to act. Reality carries the conviction of truth itself, which, in fact, it is. "Be sure you are right, then go ahead," is a saying that means just this. We have listened for the right word and made sure of it. The voice of God in our hearts bidding us "be still, and know" is a call to the true self. The loving Father's simple leading of men away from all worldly cares and temptations into the sanctuary of Spirit where only the divine voice is heard more than anything else attests to God's solicitude for His children.

And to know that God is All, that everything is good, and that life is everlasting, is to realize our oneness with the infinite source of all life. It is to understand that nothing can separate us from that source, however we may seem to wander. "Other sheep I have," says the Master, "which are not of this fold; them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one fold, and one shepherd."

Of courtesy, it is much less than courage of heart or holiness; Yet in my walks it seems to me The grace of God is in courtesy. —Hilaire Belloc.

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Motion Pictures Practical

There is a novel use to which the motion picture may be put which according to a description in *Factory* has reduced a working man's time in putting machines together nearly half an hour, or from 37½ minutes to 8½ minutes. This was done by photographing him at his work and then studying the tiny films with a microscope to determine at what points the motions he made were losing time. This speeding up of the man then was more apparent than actual, and he now does as easily as before a far larger amount of work and gets more pay.

A woman at a machine was tested in the same way, with a clock beside her which split seconds. The clock was photographed as well as her motions and the time of them thus recorded was studied to determine how she could make straighter and more effective movements.

The argument is that a man can make about 150,000 motions in a business day. If the number can be reduced to 75,000 his effectiveness as a worker has been multiplied by two. It is hard to think of any common process which might not be improved by this sort of scrutiny, so the writer enthusiastically assures one. Perhaps the next step will be to photograph the painter at work—him of the studio as well as him of the claspboards—and so discover just why one artist's touch on the canvas makes for delight of thousands and another bores us all. The piano player, too—what a field of meticulous study may be entered here by those for whom music is chiefly technique. Discover the precise movements of Paderewski's fingers and hands and wrists and arms, print them at every stage of performance of some celebrated work, and what is to prevent the student from playing just as Paderewski does? Echo answers, what?

"Home" and "House"

There is one word so generally misused that the misuse is an Americanism rather than a localism, declares the *Youths Companion*. "He has built himself a lovely home," says the young woman from Maine. "He took me all over his home," says the young man from California. If you will use the word "house" when you mean the structure of bricks and mortar, and the word "home" when you mean the creation of family affection that we all revere, you will never profane one of the sacred words of the language.

Science And Health

With
Key to the
Scriptures

The Text Book of
Christian Science by

MARY
BAKER
EDDY

A complete list of
Mrs. Eddy's works
on Christian Science
with descriptions
and prices
will be sent upon
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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Aluminum Cloth

Aluminum, as is well known, is extracted from clay. It was Napoleon who styled it "the silver of clay." Formerly it was the practice to extract it from the clay by means of retorts. More recently the electrical current has been employed for this purpose and with marked success, the cost of production of this valuable and by no means fully utilized metal thus having been very much reduced. In 1850 a pound of aluminum cost about \$40; nowadays it costs only about 20 cents.

Above all other metals, aluminum has the greatest specific lightness with the greatest durability and toughness. It can be rolled out and drawn exceedingly fine. This has made aluminum valuable and useful in the textile industries. The fabrics made from aluminum do not require combination with other textile yarns. Of late the most beautiful effects have been obtained by employing aluminum in smooth as well as in twisted threads for the warp, and for the soft silk yarn of any desired color.

These fabrics are used in the making of evening cloaks and of theatrical costumes. Such a fabric has, it is said, the effect of causing its wearer to look as if she had been "dipped in silver."—*Harpers Weekly*.

Explaining the River Nile

A famous historian who wrote four centuries before the Christian era tells some of the amusing explanations that have been given to tell why the river Nile had its seasons of overflowing its banks. One explanation he speaks of is that the river flows from the ocean to the Mediterranean. He thinks this explanation is foolish, for he has never heard of a river called the Ocean, though men say it flows all round the earth. Of course we today know that the ocean does flow all around the earth, but that it is not a river, but a great reservoir into which all rivers flow and out of which the rain that feeds the rivers is drawn by evaporation into the air, where it becomes rain clouds.

Picture Puzzle



Meaning a person of great tact?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Synonyms: Sp-lash, a-lie-n, ag-it-ate, al-sh-ed.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, February 12, 1913

Lincoln

At the University of Illinois today a memorial of Lincoln is dedicated that in some respects is as significant as any yet erected. From the purses of taxpayers have come the funds with which to build and equip a stately hall of humanities, bearing the name of perhaps the humanest statesman the world has ever known. In this structure will be taught those subjects that most directly concern men's ethical and spiritual welfare, in contrast with those that provide skill to acquire material possessions. Through years to come a procession of youth will pass in and out of the doors of a university building dedicated to humanity's highest interests, and yet named after a self-educated man.

Events in national politics during the past year have but proved anew the supremacy of Lincoln as a moral authority under the shelter of whose name advocates of new and old democracy alike wish to take refuge. The two fundamental political groupings of men in America date from Hamilton and Jefferson; and so far as political activities of today have origin in strictly political ideas they merely vary the emphasis on the root principles of those founders of a nation. But when it comes to a question of ethical ideals, of illustrating the sagacious method by which humane ideals are transformed into organic law and statutory enactments, and of making statecraft serve purposes of emancipation, then the American people instinctively turn to Lincoln. His honesty, his patience, his magnanimity, his faith in his fellow man, his ability to comprehend more than one point of view, his tenacity to an ideal and tact in gaining it, and his insight into the heart of humanity make him like "the shadow of a rock in a weary land." Thither, by their own admissions, his successors in the presidency turn when hard-pressed. Thither also go the great multitude of plain people depressed by struggles in the desert of self-interest.

As the historic figure of Lincoln recedes in point of time, as men and women who knew him grow fewer and fewer, as the perspective of the years alters the judgments of men about actors in the great contest against slavery and for national unity, affection for Lincoln deepens, and at the same time critical judgment—European as well as American—places him even higher than his contemporaries placed him. The journal of a Gideon Welles, with its diarist's realism, shatters no illusion, but rather adds splendor to the aureole.

With a \$2,000,000 monument soon to be erected at Washington, with his effigy adorning the people's coin, with a university naming its hall of humanities after him, with cities placing statues in public squares, with political parties contesting as to his favor were he on earth, with men of the South eulogizing him in Congress and out, and with champions of democratic government in Asia as well as Europe citing him as prophet and teacher, Lincoln cannot be said to be forgotten. Perhaps the reason is that in becoming officially powerful and great he did not cease being personally good.

THE MORE heard concerning the special parcel post stamps, the more clear it becomes that there is no reason why they should be special. An ordinary United States stamp should be good for its face value wherever used.

THE PROSPECTS are for a tax on incomes of \$5000 and over, and if the law shall be so framed, Professor Taft of Yale will be just eligible to membership in the new revenue-producing class.

TIME flies and land slides on the Panama canal, but the engineers are confident that water will flow as scheduled, just the same.

Interstate Commission Probing New England Roads

EVIDENCE that the investigation of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad by the interstate commerce commission is to be productive is supplied in the reply of Judge Prouty, the New England member, to Congressman O'Shaunessy of Rhode Island, who called the commissioner's attention to the complaints in Providence over the bad service the railroad is giving. Judge Prouty describes the task of the commission as an "investigation of railroad conditions in New England" and states that it covers the financial, rate and service phases of the subject. Fuller assurance still is given in his statement that the commission is conducting a careful investigation into the financial operations of the New Haven railroad since Mr. Mellen became its president.

Assurances of this sort are cheering to New England. Information is needed. The committee dockets of the Legislatures of these states are rich in proposals of legislation designed to correct the wrongs of existing conditions and to direct a future policy of the governments in relation to the railroads. There is a common fault in the proposed legislation, and it is fundamental—an evident lack of accurate information as to the actual conditions of the Mellen railroads. This the interstate commission has gathered and there is likely to be a definiteness and accuracy about the commission's review of the situation that will go far to make it a safe guide.

It is a simple statement of fact that there is a common lack of confidence in the ability of the Legislatures of the interested states to deal with the railroad problems now pressing in a way to be effective. The errors of legislation have usually been of commission and the risk of error by omission is slight. Legislative information is not complete and in the nature of things cannot be nearly so comprehensive as that of the interstate commission. In Massachusetts the situation is made more difficult by the varying attitude of the Governor, whose inaugural advice and later opinions are in such conflict as to deprive his guidance of definiteness or other value. What, by the way, has become of the New England conference the Governor of Massachusetts was eagerly promoting some weeks ago? The Rhode Island Governor appointed his members of it the day it was decided upon. Governor Foss appears to have added it to the list of the unfilled positions which he does not allow to cause him uneasiness.

The assurance of the interstate commission of its thorough study of the situation would seem to be ample reason for a suspension of legislation in the states. When further steps are taken to correct whatever wrongs exist they should be well considered and securely based on accurate knowledge.

Pardons and the Law

BY REASON of certain artistic and sentimental associations, the pardon of a life prisoner in Massachusetts recently seems to claim unusual interest. This man had served thirteen years, his conduct in that time had been exemplary, he had been industrious, he had displayed extraordinary skill in the making of violins, because of his proficiency in this regard he had attracted the attention and won the kindly interest of a prima donna and others. All these circumstances operated in his favor, indicating finally to the satisfaction of those entrusted with the privilege of granting clemency that no good purpose would be subserved by holding him to the letter of the law. But most observant and thinking people will look upon the case as merely an incident in a movement that has been in progress for some time. Rightly or wrongly, public opinion seems to have become impressed with the belief that the machinery which deals with persons arraigned and convicted under the criminal statutes is imperfect. That the people are growing to regard it more and more as lacking both infallibility and finality is evidenced by their willingness to acquiesce in the increasing use of the pardoning power.

But is there lack of confidence in the law? An affirmative answer would fail, we believe, to give proper expression to public thought on the subject. Law per se and all that it stands for is held in high respect in the United States, and this is true, we think, even after due allowance for the anarchistic tendencies made evident within the last year or two in connection with industrial conflicts and disputes. On the other hand, there appears to be in the popular thought a growing sense of doubt as to the justice inherent in the methods by which the law disposes of criminals. Surely the increase of pardons by elected executives can mean nothing else. Every pardon must imply a matured doubt as to the justice of the sentence which that pardon, in a measure, overrides. And these repeated pardons must in turn raise some doubt as to their own reasonableness. If a sentence to life imprisonment is just, can it be possible that there is justice to prisoner and public in the granting of an unconditional release after a few years of confinement?

We would not have our readers infer that we would have even the veriest offender kept behind the bars if he deserved to be free. Rather we would ask whether sentences of such tremendous import to one or other of mankind, followed by such sweeping reversals as are carried in some of the recent pardons, do not imply a great and questionable trifling with the principle of human liberty; such a trifling, in fact, as may very well excite the body of the people to note this matter as a whole and with care, that whatever is wrong may be made right. For if there is good in law, and we do not doubt this, surely that good is not at the beck and call of sentiment or caprice.

Constitutional Changes in the Pacific West

A MEASURE providing for the holding of a constitutional convention has been introduced in the California Legislature at Sacramento. In the Washington Legislature, at Olympia, it is said, there is practically no opposition to the calling of a constitutional convention in 1915. The present constitution of California is described by a newspaper of that state as "a thing of rags and tatters." Some of its provisions, it is claimed, are far removed from the basic. In Washington, this year as usual, there are many amendment proposals. According to a Tacoma contemporary, some of the remedies for real or fanciful defects in the organic law of the commonwealth are objectionable, others trivial, while some are really important.

In both states there is serious question as to whether revised constitutions would be better than the present ones, not because there is no room for improvement, but because of the difficulty of holding the revisionists down to the things essential. The ablest lawyers, jurists, statesmen and laymen of the country have long been in agreement as to the first essentials in constitution-framing, namely, simplicity and brevity. It is utterly impossible, even if it were desirable, to get everything into a constitution; the main thing, in fact, is to keep most propositions out of it, and this is very difficult. Under the American form of government, as under the British, powers, privileges, rights and restrictions are determined by precedent, development, the growing and changing requirements of the people, rather than by declaration. The British get on nicely without a written constitution. The framers of the American constitution intentionally made its amendment a most difficult and tedious process, and notwithstanding the criticism to which this instrument has been subjected from time to time, it has proved itself sufficiently elastic on the whole. Amendments to it in recent years have been due to changed political, economic and social conditions rather than to any fault or flaw in the original document.

What seems to be necessary to a state constitution in these times is a clear and concise statement of fundamental principles. The rest, we think, must be left to interpretation, legislation and execution through the governmental machinery it creates. The constitution that is expanded into a statute-book, in the hope of covering everything, is likely to be more of a hindrance than a help.

IN THE ordinary affairs of life, we suppose the best way for any two persons to avoid a misunderstanding is to see to it that they understand each other. In the beginning of a misunderstanding the best plan is to find the cause, and remove it. Relations between individuals should not, and, as a matter of fact, do not, differ materially from the relations between groups of individuals, or between nations. Diplomacy, and especially diplomacy of the modern school, should aim to uncover in their incipency the causes of differences between nations rather than to aid in their growth by following a policy of indirection, reticence and aloofness. It is, we think, to the credit of the state department at Washington that it was first, and has been foremost, among the world's foreign offices in the work of breaking down conventional barriers to freedom of intercourse and freedom of speech between the diplomatic agencies and representatives of the nations.

There have been many cases in point; one of the latest of them, strange to say, is brought to attention by the visit of a non-official representative of the American people to Havana. In that city for some time past there has been evidence in certain quarters of a feeling antagonistic to the United States. In a sense, the prejudices

Mr. Bryan in Havana

and antipathies displayed in the anti-American sentiment of the Cuban capital reflected those that in some mysterious way have been of late fomented and disseminated rather generally in Spanish America.

The other day, in Havana, William Jennings Bryan, as a distinguished American, was the guest at luncheon of the speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives. Several prominent members of the Cuban government were present, as were also the American minister, Mr. Beaupre, and the secretary of the American legation, Mr. Gibson. Mr. Bryan was given an opportunity to talk, and he availed himself of it by speaking frankly. He made it clear in a few terse and impressive sentences that the United States is sincerely friendly to Cuba, and that the United States has confidence in its representatives and will uphold them. He also made it clear that in the United States, politics would not enter into this matter, and that the malcontent in Cuba need not look to a change in administration at Washington for any encouragement. In short, Mr. Bryan was so frank, so positive, and yet so friendly and conciliatory in tone, that his short speech has apparently changed the whole situation in Cuba for the better. This, we take it, is diplomacy of the kind that in the past has been, and in the future will be, approved by the clearest thinkers among the public men of the United States.

NOW THAT the hours have elapsed necessary to enable Grand Admiral von Tirpitz's momentous statement in the budget committee of the Reichstag to be weighed in the balance, it is safe to say that it has not been found wanting. Unless, indeed, we are to assume that the speaker was embarking on what, with some injustice to its godfather, is usually termed a Machiavellian policy, a very notable advance has been made in the effort recently inaugurated by the Kaiser and Lord Haldane to restore the old confidence which once existed on either side of the North sea. Whatever the fate of the new development, however little the admiral may have intended or however much the wish which is father to the thought may have read into his words, public opinion in both countries has welcomed them as an olive leaf in the mouth of a most unsuspected dove.

The situation on the continent of Europe is so threatening and the lessons it has taught are so easy to be read, that they can scarcely have been wasted, even on the most chauvinistic political. Emperors do not sit down and write letters to one another as the French kings once did in public, to impress nations with their good feeling. On the contrary it is the last effort of a bankrupt diplomacy. For months past only the united efforts of Berlin and London have prevented a catastrophe. They can scarcely have accomplished this without accentuating the fact, so palpable to every one not blinded by fear or passion, that their interests are not antagonistic but identical. Alone of all the powers concerned in the present crisis, Germany and the United Kingdom have nothing to gain and very much to lose by a war. Twice, indeed, during the last five years the former has found herself almost involved in a titanic struggle in support of Austrian ambitions. Twice within a year the United Kingdom has been on the verge of war for quarrels which were no concern of hers. Is the incorporation of Slav provinces in the dual empire or the maintenance of Austrian prestige in Albania worth the proverbial Pomeranian grenadier? And would there ever have been an Agadir crisis or a Durazzo crisis save for the diplomacy of France or Russia? The day seems at hand when the Wilhelmstrasse will sit up and rub its eyes and begin to appraise the North sea dreadnoughts at their true value, whilst Downing street, turning in its sleep, may ask itself whether the German Codlin is not after all rather the friend than the Russian Short.

AT A RECENT conference of educators from leading American universities and colleges, plans were laid for preparing unified college courses in biblical history and literature. The scheme worked out by this committee will be submitted to the National Religious Educational Association at its coming meeting in Cleveland, and then, in its amended form, based on such criticism as may arise there, the plan will come before faculties of institutions for adoption or rejection. Entirely apart from such merits or demerits as this plan may have in its future detailed form, there is considerable significance in the fact that anybody has thought it necessary to act in the matter. When a questionnaire sent out generally to professors who teach literature, ethics, economics, history and kindred topics, brings practically only one answer—"No"—to the question whether knowledge of the Bible by the freshman entering college can be assumed by the teacher as foundation on which he may proceed in teaching the humanities, then of course it becomes apparent that for cultural ends, if for no higher motives, colleges and universities must act. This they are trying to do unitedly.

But it is rather late in the day and the plan calls for service that should be done in the homes and in the secondary schools. There is where so much of the Bible as inculcates theism and simple ethics of brotherhood can at least be taught without conflicting with the sectarian tenets of the various groups into which religious adherents are divided and subdivided, and at a time for children and youth when memory is quick and accurate, imagination plastic and conscience trainable. Doubtless it is because education in Bible knowledge has been left so exclusively to Sunday schools maintained under sectarian auspices and has been debarred from the common schools that so much of American life today is secular rather than spiritual in its standards, while American youth in colleges and universities are ignorant of history and literature which, not to know, is to misread all modern man's aspirations and achievements.

Simply in self-defense, in order to provide themselves with intelligent pupils capable of understanding literary and historical allusions and the simplest ethical standards of economics and government, American educators are now being driven back to inclusion of the Bible in a curriculum from which we believe it never should have been excluded. The sense of continuity with the past, which Bible reading brings, steadied a former generation in a way, even if it was limited in its interpretation of Bible meaning, that is beyond the efficacy of present-day ephemeral, standardless literature; hence we now find vagueness and discontent and acclaim of what seems novel only to discover it a former generation's discard. Let those who wish to teach the Bible "search the Scriptures," unhampered by creed or dogma, to bring familiarity with the text itself as it has come down to us through the ages.

Germany and the United Kingdom

Doing Something for Bibleless Youth